The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,857—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

AUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

The passages of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 23 days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1883.
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	TUESDAY ..18th Sept.
				FRIDAY.
L. AUSTRALIA...	3664	600	F. Alderton	...28th Sept.
— BOKHARA....	2932	500	H. Weighell	..5th Oct.
L. ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	..12th „
— LOMBARDY ..	2726	500	W. E. Breeze	..19th „
L. ROSETTA	3502	600	G. W. Brady	..26th „
— GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	..2nd Nov.
L. CLYDE.........	4124	750	E. M. Edmond	..9th „
— SURAT	3142	530	C. R. Edwards	..16th „
L. MIRZAPORE...	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	..23rd „
— VENETIA.......	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	..30th „

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
ROHILLA	3500	600	W. Barratt	..21st Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	G. W. Atkinson	..5th „
NEPAUL..........	3536	600	J. Reeves	..19th Oct.
KAISAR-I-HIND.	4023	700	E. G. Stead	..2nd Nov.
PEKIN..............	3900	600	A. Symons	..16th „
HYDASPES........	2981	500	G. Scrivener	..30th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, September 10, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S

UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class .. R 500	Including wines.		I Class .. R 520	Including wines.	
II do..... 340			II do. 350		
III do..... 150	With food.		III do. 155	With food.	

Children under 3 years, free ; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

RAFFAELE RUBATTINO, on Monday .. 1st Oct., 1883.
MANILLA, on Thursday .... 1st Nov., 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa, I Class	Calais Route.	R 95	Brighton Route	R	0
„ ..II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	..	8
From Naples, I do.	do.	.. 145	do.	..	0
„ ..II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	..	3

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, September 7, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 25th Sept. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
„ over three and under eight ½ charge.
„ „ eight and under twelve ½ charge.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail).......... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe .... 1st class „ 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
VORWAERTS	F. Egger......	2,394	450	28th Sept.
PANDORA........	G. Sturli........	3,500	550	28th Oct.
BERENICE........	P. Crillovich....	3,500	550	28th Nov.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI..	Rs. 450	Rs. 280	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI........	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	HP.	To sail.
BERENICE........	P. Crillovich...	3,500	550	27th Sept.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	27th Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Sept. 5, 1883.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

S. S. AFRICA ARRIVED FROM LONDON, 10TH SEPTEMBER 1883.

CONSIGNEES of GENERAL CARGO are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods from the Prince's Dock. Packages weighing over one ton (1 ton) will be delivered by the steamer into consignees' boats alongside if applied for before the packages are ready for discharge, otherwise the same will be landed on the Dock-quay, on account and risk of the consignees.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th September, 1883.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.)
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

T. DREWET, M.E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &C.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED,
MACHINERY, &C., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated and contracted
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, invento of
HODGART'S PRESSES,
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MAGNESITE PAINTS,
PROCTOR'S MECHANICAL STOKER,
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces,
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE,
26, Apollo-street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th September, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 17th September, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th September, 1883, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th September, 1883.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY PLYMOUTH GIN.

TREACHER & COMPANY solicit a trial of this famed Spirit, which, from its PURITY and PALATABLE FLAVOUR, is establishing for itself a favourable reputation.

Cash Rs. 20-0 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

RUBBER LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

	Cash per doz.
FLANNEL COVERED, Silk Sewn, Regulation size............	Rs. 8 0
FLANNEL COVERED, Catgut Sewn, Regulation size............	„ 8 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED
CAKE BASKETS,
oval or round, pierced, chased, or engraved, from Rs. 54 to Rs. 75.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
of every description on sale by
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD,

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per mail-steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash......Rs. 78
Per Kilderkin, Cash...... 30

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED
CRUET FRAMES.

MINIATURE BREAKFAST FRAMES
from Rs. 12 to Rs. 25.

FULL-SIZED TABLE FRAMES.
from Rs. 25 to Rs. 65.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
Of every description on sale by
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands, (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices. Rs.	as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw	box of 100	1	12
„	„ 250	4	0
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	„ 100	1	12
„	„ 250	4	0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	„ 100	1	12
„	„ 250	4	0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	„ 100	2	0
„	„ 250	4	8
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	„ 100	2	0
„	„ 250	4	8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	„ 100	2	0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped	„ 100	2	4
„	„ 250	5	0
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape	„ 100	3	4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for	10 Incandescent Lamps	..Rs. 350
Do.	40 do.	.. „ 750
Do.	fo 6 are lights of 2,000 Candles, each	.. „ 1,200
Do.	8 do. 500 do.	.. „ 1,200
Do.	20 do. 500 do.	.. „ 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than an other Carbons.
JABLOCH KOFF CANDLES improved-make
Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories
NOTE :—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.

41, Meadow-street.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
It has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 6, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CHOICE SPARKLING WINES.

Cash per dozen Quarts. Rs. a.				Cash per dozen Pints. Rs. a.
27 0	... Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE	... ...	...Saumur...	15 0
	Pure excellent quality, perfect condition.			
34 0	... Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE		...Treacher's Light Dry...	18 8
	A wholesome, genuine Wine, suitable for general consumption.			
50 0	... Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE...		Perrier Jouet's finest Dry...	26 8
	Pale and Dry ; exquisite flavour.			
50 0	... Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE		...Giesler's "For India"...	26 8
	This is Messrs. Giesler and Company's finest brand, and is undoubtedly the be Wine of its class imported into India.			
55 0	... Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE...		Heidsieck's Dry Monopole...	29 0
	A famous Dry Wine.			
34 0	... Sparkling ... MOSELLE	...	...Superior quality...	19 0
	Choice with charming bouquet.			
41 0	... Sparkling ... MOSELLE...	...	Finest Nonpareil...	22 8
	This is the finest Wine shipped, and is distinguished for its aroma and delicate flavour.			
30 0	... Sparkling ... MOSELLE	... ...	...Fine quality...	16 8
	Pale Muscatel flavour.			
35 0	... Sparkling ... HOCK	... ...	...Superior quality...	19 0
	A Wine with great flavour and softness.			
42 0	... Sparkling ... HOCK	...	Finest Ehrenbreitstein...	23 0
	This is a magnificent Wine, and much admired for its superb qualities.			
38 0	... Sparkling ... BURGUNDY	...	...Finest quality, Red...	21 0
	An exquisite Wine of great bouquet and delicacy.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

Now ready, Second and Cheaper Edition, Crown 8vo., cloth, price Rs. 2-4, postage As. 4.

LADY MARGARET'S SORROWS ;

OR, VIA DOLOROSA ; AND OTHER POEMS.

BY CAMERON MACDOWALL.

Extracts from Opinions of the Press on the First Edition.

"And when we add he clothes delicate sentiment in equally delicate diction, we should be understood to be giving high praise. It is a tale of sorrow, but sorrow made as sweet as may be, and told with unfailing grace and refinement."—*Court Circular.*

"Both as regards subject and matter, this neatly got-up volume of poems will be highly praised."—*Observer.*

"Yet another volume of poetry, and one by a writer of considerable power."—*Leamington Spa Courier.*

"The author deserves praise for wasting neither words nor art in delaying the tragedy. He goes right on to a swift end."—*Manchester Guardian.*

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

BLACKING! BLACKING!

PROPERT'S STANDARD BLACKING produces a brilliant and jet-black polish. It is free from all acids, so injurious to leather, and which other Blackings contain. It is a preserver as well as beautifier of leather, Price per bottle 12 annas.

"Nonpariel" or Parisian Polish, a splendid preparation for dress boots and shoes, per bottle.............................. Rs. 1 and 2
Kid-reviver ....per bottle As. 8 and As. 12
Satin Polish, especially recommended ....As. 12
Embrocation, Hoplemuroma, Saddle Soap, Dubbin,etc., etc., always in stock.

DUNNETT & COMPANY,

SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS,
BOOT & SHOE-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

"THE IMPERMEABLE."

PATENTED AND REGISTERED.

WATERPROOF, AIR-TIGHT, DUSTPROOF.

A USEFUL novelty are the IMPEREMABLE metal KEYLESS Watches just imported by us. They will no doubt prove a great boon in a country like India where nothing can be kept safe from dust ; and especially useful to Ship officers, Pilots, Divers and to all persons whose daily occupations expose them to dust, damp, &c. They are guaranteed

WATERPROOF

and are therefore also

DUSTPROOF.

To illustrate the correctness of our assertion a few of these Watches are kept going under water at our establishment, where they may be inspected at any time. No Watch will be sold unless it has been tested under water for at least 2 days.

The works of these Watches are of excellent quality, Patent Lever Escapement, and can be thoroughly recommended as correct time-keepers. Guarantee 2 years. Price Rs. 35. No discount.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS & JEWELLERS,
LOCLE, BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.,

ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS, &c.

WE are prepared to execute orders for PLAIN or ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS and SINGLE CASTINGS up to 7 tons in weight.

AGENCY :—We have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Bombay, Western India, Punjab, and North-West Provinces, for Messrs. J. and H. GWYNNE'S INVINCIBLE PUMPS and PUMPING MACHINERY.

We are represented by Messrs. GEO. ALLAN & Co., 10, Austin Friars, London, through whom we are prepared to import by wire, Machinery, Rolled Beams, &c., not available in Bombay.

Mr. GEORGE ALLAN, M.I.C.E., whose long experience in connection with India is well known, affords a sufficient guarantee that orders entrusted to us will be carefully executed.

WORKS—MODY BAY.
OFFICE—28, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

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DIAMOND SOLITAIRE RINGS.
RUBY HALF-HOOP RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.
NEW AND REVISED, ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

1, East-street,
POONA.

43, Esplanade-road,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE GAIETY COMPANY.

PROPRIETORS, Messrs. NORVILLE & FERRELL,
WILL OPEN
THE GAIETY THEATRE
FOR A SHORT SEASON
ON
MONDAY, 1ST OCTOBER.
THREE ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMMES
Will be presented weekly.
OPENING PERFORMANCE
RUTH'S ROMANCE,
AND
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
Burlesque.
Boxes and Seats may be secured at
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
J. B. FERRELL, Stage Manager.
HERR J. COLONNA, Musical Director.
GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty per each share of Rs. 625 and Rupees Four per each new share of Rs. 125, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1883, will be payable at the registered office of the Company, No. 31, Meadow-street, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 14th September, 1883, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names shall stand on the Company's register on the 8th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 14th instant, both days inclusive.

Shareholders are requested to produce their share certificates when applying for their Dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDULJEE DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 7th September, 1883.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of September, 1883, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1883.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy as a Director in the room of the late Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the Hyderabad (Dn.) Sng. & Wg. Co., Ld.,
J. S. KEAY, Secy., Treasurer & Agent.
By P. Pro. JOHN FLEMING & CO., his Attorneys.
J. C. MITCHELL,

N.B.—The share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 8th to 20th September, 1883, both days inclusive.

EARLY IN OCTOBER
WILL BE
PUBLISHED IN CALCUTTA
THE NEW INDIAN REVIEW,
CONTAINING THE
"CREAM:"
OF CURRENT LITERATURE,
EDITED BY
F. J. ROWE, M. A., & W. T. WEBB, M. A.

WHICH—in addition to a *resumé* of current events to be entitled "THE MONTH" and REVIEWS and NOTICES of WORKS published in India—will contain the CREAM or essence of all the best Reviews and Magazines, Quarterly, Monthly, and Weekly, appearing in Europe and America ; thus presenting, as far as may be possible, a MICROCOSM OF CURRENT LITERATURE, SCIENCE, FINE ART, MUSIC, NEW INVENTIONS, ASTRONOMICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL and LITERARY NOTES and GOSSIP, NOTICES of NEW WORKS, FICTION, POETRY, TRAVEL, ETC., ETC.

It is believed that this REVIEW, which will be ably and carefully edited, will enable men whose pursuits occupy them too entirely to allow of much time being given to reading to keep abreast of the current literature and thought of the day, and will assist them in the selection of such books as will suit their individual tastes or wants.

"CREAM," which will be a "MONTHLY," will be printed in large type, on good paper, and will contain about one hundred and fifty pages, royal octavo size, similar to the *Nineteenth Century*, *Contemporary* and *National Reviews*, and will be stitched, like them, in a stout serviceable cover.

Great care and trouble have been taken to secure able collaborateurs, and the Review will in all respects be so compiled, arranged and printed as to bear favorable comparison with the best publications of the kind, its scope and intentions being considered. Further, as containing the essence of all, it will be a publication unique in its line ; and, should the Proprietors meet with the support they confidently anticipate, they are sanguine enough to believe they will be able to make it a popular and abiding institution in India.

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Rs. 20 per annum, or with mofussil postage...	22	0
„ 11 for 6 months „ „ „ ...	12	0
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Yearly ...Rs. 25, or with mofussil postage .	27	0
Half-yearly... „ 13, do do ..	14	0

To avail themselves of the benefit of the ADVANCE RATES, Subscribers must pay—

Annual ... ...Subscriptions within 2 months.
Half-yearly... ... do. do. 1 month.

When Stamps are forwarded sufficient extra must be sent to cover discount, and when Cheques upon Mofussil Banks are sent, they must be drawn for an amount covering the exchange.

Single copies sent post-free by value-payable post for two rupees four annas.

Intending Subscribers should send their names and address in full, with remittances made payable to

W. H. TARGETT,
"THE ASIAN" Office, 4, Waterloo-street,
Calcutta.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the RATES of SUBSCRIPTION for TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION with the Company's Central and other Exchanges have been REDUCED as follows :—

For Mercantile Firms, Joint Stock Companies, Banks, and Mills..............................Rs. 200 per annum.
For Professional men, Brokers, and Shops other than Joint Stock Companies................Rs. 150 do.
For Private Residences...........Rs. 100 do.

Rates for Private Lines remain unchanged.

It is anticipated that a very large number of new subscribers will be secured with this reduction.

An Exchage will shortly be opened on Malabar Hill, and the attention of Medical Professional men and Residents in that part of Bombay is directed to the advantages derived from the rapid and accurate verbal communication which the Exchange system affords. Ladies will be permitted to use the Exchange for a period of three months free of charge.

BENN ASHLEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

WANTED, a MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN for the BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY. Applications stating experience and salary expected, with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned), should be addressed to the

LOCO. SUPERINTENDENT,
Ghadechi, Kathiawar.

"CREAM"
CREAM CREAM CREAM CREAM
CREAM CREAM CREAM CREAM
CREAM
CREAM CREAM CREAM CREAM
CREAM CREAM CREAM CREAM

HOME AND EDUCATION.

A LADY with several years' experience in the Management and Education of Children, will be glad to receive a limited number of BOYS to share the HOME COMFORTS of her own Sons.

The Lads will receive every care and attention, their home studies will be superintended, and they will attend the Public School in which the Lady is daily engaged in teaching. References kindly permitted to Rev. T. H. GREIG, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Marine-lines, Bombay, and Rev. H. SQUIRES, Church Mission House, Girgaum, Bombay. Further references if required.

For particulars, please address X., care of Rev. T. H. GREIG.

STANDARD ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

£500 PAYABLE AT AGE 50.—*The whole amount payable earlier in event of Death before age 50.*

EXAMPLES—

If commenced at age 20 this costs Rs. 16-12-8 per mensem.
at age 30 Rs. 24- 2-0
at age 40 Rs. 48- 5-4

This form of Provision forms an excellent SAVINGS FUND for small Fixed Sums out of Indian Pay, and is open to all persons of sound health and constitution.

Full information on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

Aug. 1883.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, 6, Hummum-street, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of September, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1883.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the election of Mr. Edward Comber who rejoined the Board on his return from England.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Thomas H. Moore, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 4th to 13th September, both days inclusive, during which period the books of the Company will be open for the inspection of shareholders.

By Order of the Directors,
JAMES MOORE,
Acting Chief Agent.

Bombay, 30th August, 1883.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

WITH reference to the above, NOTICE is hereby given that the GENERAL MEETING therein referred to is POSTPONED to FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., to enable the Directors to communicate to all the Shareholders a notice by circular of the following proposition, which will be made by Mr. Chonilal Motilal—

"That a sum of Rs. 15,625 be transferred from Reserve Fund Account to Profit and Loss Account to enable a declaration of an extra dividend of Rs. 5 per share to be paid to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 13th of September 1883, together with the proposed dividend of Rs. 10 per share."

By order of the Directors,
JAMES MOORE,
Acting Chief Agent.

Bombay, 10th September, 1883.

SHARE LIST WILL CLOSE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1883.

ILITHORAI AND KARTARY GOLD MINING COMPANY, Ld.

CAPITAL Rs. 3,00,000.

First issue of Rs. 1,50,000, in 1,500 Shares of Rs. 100 each, of which 750 are reserved for vendors, 350 have already been applied for, and subscriptions are now invited for the remaining 400 Shares.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Rs. 10 per share on application, Rs. 40 on allotment, and the balance at the discretion of the Directors.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS :—F. BELL, R. STANES, and two others to be chosen by Shareholders.
No Directors' fees till the Mine pays.

SOLICITORS :—Messrs. COWDELL, WOOLSY & WINTERTON, Ootacamund.

BANKERS & SECRETARIES :—Messrs. STANES & Co.
OFFICE :—COONOOR.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of ACQUIRING the ILITHORAI and KARTARY PROPERTIES, with machinery erected thereon, for the sum of Rs. 1,000,000 (being actual cost to vendors) and to provide Rs. 50,000 for working expenses. Should expected good results necessitate the erection of heavier machinery, in order to work both properties efficiently, a second issue of 1,500 shares will be made, and shareholders of 1st issue will be entitled to shares of 2nd issue at par.

Iilthorai :—A persistent reef has been exposed and opened out to a depth of 40 ft., a battery of 10 head stamps has been erected and some 450 tons of quartz crushed.

Unselected surface stone gave 12 grs. free gold per ton.

Unselected stone at 40 ft. depth gave 1 dwt. 12 grs. free gold per ton, showing decided improvement at the greater depth. A tunnel is now being cut to strike the reef 200 ft. below surface and has already been driven 200 ft.

Kartary :—Some work has been done on this property and the reef opened out at various points. The stone here is exceedingly rich and 22½ tons have been carted to and treated at the Iilthorai Mill, with the following good results :—

1st crushing 11 tons { yield of free gold per ton 5 dwt. 1 gr.
yield of gold from concentrates..... „ 12 gr. }
per ton 5 dwt. 13 grs.

2d crushing 11½ tons { yield of free gold per ton 7 dwt. 14 gr.
yield of gold from concentrates... „ 12 grs. }
per ton 8 dwt. 2 grs.

It is to be noted that the public are asked to subscribe only after results have proved highly encouraging, and gold in more than paying quantities has been obtained from one of the Mines. The special extrinsic advantages of the properties are also considerable. The climate is healthy and the mines are in proximity to the station of Coonoor, whilst the communications are good. There is abundance of labour and ample water supply, a river running through both properties. The enterprise is not burdened with heavy preliminary outlay in the shape of exaggerated values paid to vendors, promotion money, Directors' fees, a home board and other heavy expenses which have been detrimental to the success of other Indian Mines. The present Company may therefore claim to start with more than an ordinary chance of success.

Competent Engineers have reported most favorably on both these properties (see prospectus), and with the important natural advantages of water, sufficient by means of a turbine, to drive 30 head of stamps in the driest weather, it is estimated that 3 dwts. per ton will pay.

Cultivation :—Blue gums are being freely planted out on the Kartary land, and it is proposed to plant Cinchonas and Blue Gums on Iilthorai, next season, which may in time be expected to yield a considerable item of income.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be had on application to the BANKERS and SECRETARIES Messrs. STANES & Co., COONOOR, COIMBATORE and BEYPORE, and FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 17th, 18th, and 19th instant, for the PARSI NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

POPULAR EVENING CONCERT.

A CONCERT will be held in the Town Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, the 18th instant, at 9 p.m.

Proceeds to be given to the purchase of a New Piano for the Cathedral High School.

ADMISSION, Re. 1. Reserved seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. by payment of Rs. 2. Particulars of programme will be given later.

S. S. MAUD HARTMANN.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO without delay, otherwise it will be landed at their risk and expense.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 13th September, 1883.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. MOUNT TABOR are requested to TAKE NOTICE that all CLAIMS for damage, &c., must be sent in to our office not later than SATURDAY, 15th inst., to be passed by the Captain, otherwise they will not be recognized.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 13th Sept., 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. WILLIAM FRASER has been APPOINTED SECRETARY and TREASURER of the Bank.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. DOUGLAS,
President of the Board.
Bank of Bombay, Bombay, 12th Sept., 1883.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees (350) Three hundred and Fifty per share has been declared for the year ending 30th June, 1883, and will be payable at the office of the undersigned on and after FRIDAY, the 14th instant, to all registered Shareholders on production of share certificates.

By order of the Directors,
GLADE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 6, Hornby-row, Fort, 12th September, 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TURNTABLES.

FOR SALE, at the low price of Rs. 500 each, delivered into Railway Wagons or Boats in Bombay, NEW WROT IRON TURNTABLES of modern design, 15 feet diameter for 5' 6" gauge.

Lithographed drawing of section and other particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 12th Sept., 1883.

CHUBB'S

PATENT DETECTOR PAD-LOCKS.

ONE inch, one-and-half inch, two inches, two-and-half inches, three inches, three-and-a-half inches, and four inches.

QUEEN PAD-LOCKS.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART, BOMBAY.

A few paces from the *Times of India* Buildings.

NEWTOWN HOUSE SCHOOL,
DUNS, SCOTLAND.

THE MISSES LITHGOW, who conduct the above school, will be glad to receive Boarders from India. A liberal education is given.

The Misses Lithgow are prepared to take full charge of the Boarders for the whole year.

Many of the pupils were very successful in the University Local Examinations of this year.

Duns is situated in a healthy and beautiful district of Scotland.

Reference may be made to Rev. GEORGE MACALISTER, Jeypore, Rajpootana, and in Scotland to Dr. W. W. CAMPBELL, Duns.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a NINTH DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 1½ per share has been declared, and will be payable on and after FRIDAY, the 21st instant, to shareholders on the Register on the 12th idem, on production of their share certificates.

This Dividend will be paid to shareholders in Bombay at the Company's office, No. 8, Forbes-street, and to shareholders in Calcutta by Messrs. DAVID SASSOON and Co. of that city, at their office, No. 104, Clive-street.

By Order,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA,
Manager.
Bombay, 12th Sept., 1883.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Division Forests for the season 1883-84 which is estimated at—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur taluka	4,000
Belgaum taluka	1,400
Total	5,400 Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,250
Central Division of Kanara	150
Southern Division of Kanara	1,700
Total	4,100 Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

2. No offer under Rs. 8 per Khandi for the Kanara crop if delivered at the depôts on the roadsides in the Forests, or Rs 11 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta, and Honawur Bunders, will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the depôts in the Forests; but no tender of less than Rs. 7 for the former and Rs. 9½ for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 15th October, 1883.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. D.
Conservator's Office, S. D., Camp Yellapur, 7th Sept., 1883.

CHOICE DINDIGUL CHEROOTS,

SPECIALLY prepared for the Undersigned from choice well matured TOBACCO, will be compared favourably with any other brand of its kind in respect of Prices and Quality. A Trial Order is solicited.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COMPOUND ESSENCE OF

INDIAN BAEL-FRUIT.

A NEW but specific and unfailing remedy for acute and chronic Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints. It is chiefly composed of Indian Bael-Fruit Essence and other Medicines recommended for the cure of these Diseases.

Per bottle As. 8, 14, and Re. 1-8.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

ALBAN WHISKY,

(Bottled in England,)

IS agreeable, and of full flavour, never imported before in India, selected by a well-known Wine Merchant House of London.

Per Dozen, Rs 24.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

B. S. MADON AND CO.
HAVE JUST UNPACKED

PEPPER'S SULPHOLINE LOTION.
Price Re. 1-12.

PEPPER'S PODOPHYLLIN AND TARAXACUM.
Price Re. 1-12.

MELLIN'S FOOD.
Small Bottles ....Re. 0 14
Large Bottles .... „ 1 8

ROOKE'S ELIXIR.
Price Rs. 3.

HUNYADI JANOS WATER.
As. 14 and Re. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC BRUSHES
And other goods of similar kind.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.
Packets containing 500 sheets each, Re. 1-4.

SILK STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, ABDOMINAL BELTS, &c.

SMELLING SALT-BOTTLES,
From As. 8 to Rs. 5.

TAMAR INDIEN,
The specific for Constipation.
Price Re. 1-12.

WALKER'S EXTRACT
OF
COFFEE AND CHICORY.

WYETH'S COMPRESSED TABLETS.

Price Lists of other goods sent free on application.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BICYCLES and TRICYCLES.—Just received a splendid assortment for racing and ordinary use; also a few YOUTH'S TRICYCLES; all of BEST COVENTRY MAKE, with Ball bearings, &c., &c.—H. A. GEYER & Co. 7, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES combine all the latest improvements with a simplicity far exceeding all other Machines. They sew the Lockstitch presenting the same appearance on both sides of the material. They sew from the finest Muslin to the thickest Leather. They are complete with all accessories, and can be had for cash or on hire from the Company's only office in Bombay, 2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

BARTON AND Co.—Gymkhana Kit and games, children's tricycle, fresh ham and butter, garden tools, children's toys, Indian condiments, ladies' and gentlemen's dressing cases, ladies' shawls.

WANTED, an engagement, by an Eurasian NURSE, has made many sea-voyages, long experience with children, good sailor. Apply to Carvalho, *Bombay Gazette.*

NOBLES (without reeds), per 100 Re. 1-12, made of the finest selected Trichinopoly tobacco of a delicious flavor and fragrant aroma.—HOWARD & Co., Fort.

DINDIGUL HAVANNAHS No. 1, (medium size) unrivalled for genuineness, fragrance, and finish. A trial will ensure satisfaction. Rs. 2 per 100.—Howard & Co., Fort.

A LARGE STOCK of new and fancy BOOTS and SHOES have just arrived. Prices moderate. HUSSONALLY MULLA HAKIMJEE, No. 1, New Arcade Footpath, Crawford Market.

ITALIAN WINES.—Just received in splendid condition a small shipment of these excellent WINES, such as Montforte, Barolo, Barbera, Vin Tinot Bianco, and Girginlino Secco. For prices see our advertised price-list.—Messrs. VOLKART BROTHERS, Rampart-row, West.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

FOR LADIES.—Just arrived from Paris walking boots and shoes, evening shoes, house shoes, of the latest French style.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

DAMASK TABLE LINEN, bed sheets, Turkish honeycomb, and hukaback towels, &c., at Y. A. LACKA & Co., General Outfitters, Fort Bombay.

PRESENTATION.—The most elegant wine and Biscuit-stand, richly electro-silverplated on nickel-silver.—FERNANDEZ and Co., Chemists, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SUPERFINE CARD-BOARDS, suitable for INVITATION and ADMISSION-CARDS, DRAWING and PICTURE-MOUNTS, &c., &c.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, Mahableshwer, WILL BE OPENED from 1st OCTOBER, 1883. It is the best situated and specially built for the COMFORT of LODGERS.—C. COWASJEE SHAPOORJEE, Proprietor.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IF you want really good sound COFFEE you MUST go to PEARSE'S Apollo-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

19 boxes finest Irish whisky, 11 years old.

At 1-30 p.m.

1 handsome strong English-built four-seated open carriage with handsome iron grey horse and harness.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 13th September, 1883.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 cases colored broad cloth.
4 „ „ cashmere cloth.
1 „ „ woolen shawls.
1 „ „ sarrees.
1 case green and Turkey red sarries.
1 „ woollen shawls.
1 bale blankets.
1 „ twist.
3 bales grey shirtings.
3 cases coloured prints.
1 case Swiss cheese.
4 cases old Scotch whisky.

On account and at the risk of the purchaser, Abdool Tyeb Heptoolabhai—

R B S.—1 case cutlery.

On account and risk of Manockjee Sorabjee Liningwala. Ex Scindia.

B T—854—1 case carriage lace, &c.

On account of Rahimbhoy Moomunjee.

74 gallons varnish.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the following landed property.

All that piece of ground together with the buildings or chawls standing thereon, situate outside the Fort of Bombay on the Parel-road, in the sub-district of Mahim, containing by admeasurement about 280 square yards, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 218, and bounded on the east by a foot-path at Parel-road; on the west by the Government ground, on the north by public road, and on the south by the property of Moojee Cooverjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES &c., &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stores Department, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on or about the 1st November 1883 and the following days at 1 p.m. on each day until the whole is disposed of at the B. B. and C. I. Railway stores department, Parel.

A quantity of Railway plant, stores, &c., &c., being partly surplus and partly used stock consisting of blast fan, engine stationary, planing machine, screw augers, mortice chisels, files, Staffordshire and Swedish iron, of sizes, brass and wood screws, steel cast round, flat, hexagon and octagon of sizes, steel blister, wrought iron and steel scrap, teakwood and poon wood scrap, old rails, and sundry other miscellaneous articles.

Catalogues will be published, and will be had on the premises or of the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 13th September, 1883.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

AN English-built light PARK-PHAETON with a pair of well matched bay Ponies.

Just arrived a new English-built stylish and light MAIL-PHAETON, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.

Information regarding buying and selling horses, carriages, furniture, etc., etc., can be obtained from the undersigned.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS.
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS,
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price Re 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

SIMPSON AND CO.,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
COACH BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
201, MOUNT-ROAD, MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1840.

THE above firm have much pleasure in calling attention to their varied stock of Conveyances, completed and now in course of construction at their manufactory. Practical experience and close personal supervision enable them to turn out Carriages, which in design and finish contrast favorably with those of the first British and Continental builders. Simpson and Co. deem it almost unnecessary to state that they only use the best materials, and their carriages, being built with thoroughly seasoned country timber, have been proved, after lengthened trial, to withstand the trying effects of the Indian Climate infinitely better than those imported from Europe.

BROUGHAMS, of the latest design, single and double seated, circular glasses or folding up venetians in front, concealed door hinges, and the most recent improvements for one or pair of horses.

BAROUCHES, canoe-shaped or angular, for pair of horses. Miniature sizes, Canoe, Bismarck of Sociable; Simpson and Co. build these specially light, within the power of single horse or pair of Burmah ponies.

LANDAUS, canoe and angular designs, fitted with patent folding apparatus, by which a lady can open and close the carriage from inside.

STANHOPE and MAIL-PHAETONS.

Do. forming STANHOPE and WAGGONETTES.

VICTORIA PHAETONS, double or single seated, for either horses or ponies, fitted with moveable coach-box and brake for the Hills.

NEILGHERRY PHAETONS, for one or pair of ponies. Specially adapted for hill work.

CLARENCE COACHES, Canoe, Angular and Elcho patterns.

PALANKEEN COACHES, single and double venetianed.

DOG-CARTS, Tandem, Norfolk, Whitechapel Malvern.

DOG-CARTS, 4-wheeled sporting, open sparred or panelled varnished or painted.

BUGGIES, Side Sweep, Cabriolet or Angular.

TRAVELLING VANS, Simpson and Co.'s registered Van with enlarged top, fitted for either horses or bullocks.

BULLOCK COACHES.

DRAGS, Regimental, Mail Coach and Char-a-banc designs.

STATE CARRIAGES, Coe and under-spring Barouches and Landaus, completed in the most superb style, with gold or silver mountings, carved standards and Hammercloth, as built for His Highness the Nizam, &c. &c.

Drawings and Estimates sent on application.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£190,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND ....Dollars 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum,
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

J. G. HODGSON, Acting Agent.

NOTICES.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270, Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

SOUNDY AND Co., Limited.

PIANOFORTE PRICE LIST.

INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, solid dark walnut, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, Agraffe over treble bridge, 7 octaves, richly polished case, rounded front corners, repeater action, best ivory keys, with ivory fronts. Rs. 650.

SYMPATHETIC Grand Square Piano, Rich American walnut, overstrung scale, solid complete bronzed iron-frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers 7 octaves, best ivory keys with ivory fronts, repeater action, richly polished case, with rounded front corners, and plinth. Rs. 750.

SCHIEDMAYER'S SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles with a solid iron frame cast in one piece, the bridge included, and extending over pin plank. The workmanship is of the finest description. The general appearance of the instrument is without exception the handsomest form of square Piano made. The front ends and also the back is panelled and the case is also screwed, and secured with corner plates of an ornamental and artistic design. Rs. 800.

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC is quite unnecessary, regarding similarity of names. Our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos are made by the Original and Genuine firm of that name at Stuttgart. The instruments are specially constructed for us upon scientific principles, the iron frame is cast in one piece and cannot break through the bass end like some badly constructed Pianos. We invite comparison of our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos with any other grand square imported.

THE "INDIAN" PIANETTE, solid mahogany, walnut, or ebonized case, mouldings in relief, handsome sconces, complete iron frame, check action, 7 octaves, 3 unison treble. High 3 ft. 8 in., broad 4 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 450.

THE "BIJOU" PIANETTE, gilt ornamentation, brass sconces, entire iron frame extending over pin plank, oblique scale, 7 octaves, check action, 3 unison treble. High 5 ft. 5 in., broad 4 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 500.

THE "BOUDOIR" PIANINO, solid dark walnut case, screwed and secured, solid iron frame, metal over pin plank, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison scale. High 4 ft. 2 in., broad 4 ft. 9 in., deep 2 ft. Rs. 650.

SOLID Canadian walnut upright Grand, thoroughly screwed and secured in every way, handsome panelled front, brass sconces, carved trusses, complete iron frame extended over pin plank, straight scale, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison. High 4 ft. 2 in., broad 4 ft. 8 in., deep 2 ft. 1 in. Rs. 725.

A SIMILAR instrument to above, but with extended ends, overstrung bass, 3 unison scale, 7 octaves. High 4 ft. 4 in., broad 5 ft., deep 2 ft. 2 in. Rs. 800.

THE "DRAWING ROOM" Grand, solid ebonized case, complete iron frame, overstrung bass, double check action, 7 octaves, length 5 ft. 10 in., breadth 4 ft. 6 in. Rs. 900.

THESE Pianofortes combine in the highest degree all the requisites of a perfect Pianoforte—power, richness, and singing quality of tone; ease and elasticity of touch; effectiveness of action, and durability.

THE "BOUDOIR" GRAND.—In solid Canadian walnut case, screwed and secured to resist climatic influence, overstrung bass, check repeater action, 7 octaves, length 6 ft. 4 in., breadth 4 ft. 10 in. Rs. 1,100.

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart.—These beautiful grands are unequalled for the rich quality and volume of tone. They are made with solid full iron frame extending over pin plank, overstrung bass, improved mathematical scale, double check repeater action, finest ivory fronded keys, thoroughly screwed and secured in every part, rich massive case, and every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added. Equally adapted for use in the concert or drawing-room. Rs. 1,300.

COLLARD and COLLARD short IRON GRAND.—In solid walnut, screwed and secured with brass plates, solid iron frame and pin plank, repeater action, 7 octaves, registered key board, length 6 feet, breadth 4 ft. 8 in. Rs. 1,300.

NOTE.—All the above form our standard instruments and we have always several of each kind in stock to select from.

ALWAYS IN STOCK, a large number of Pianos not above enumerated, grands, semi-grands, square and upright Pianos at prices varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 800.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS returned from hire, at reduced prices, a large stock always on hand to select from.

PIANOS for HIRE in Bombay or Up-Country. Pianos Tuned. Repaired or taken in Exchange.

Sole appointed agents in India for the old established and genuine firm

SCHIEDMAYER,
PIANOFORTE MAKERS,
STUTTGART,
who make for us only
SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTES

With special design of complete iron frame which we GUARANTEE not to break like many inferior constructed Pianos by other makers.

Separate Lists with Illustrations of each Instrument can be had on application.

SOUNDY AND Co., Ld., Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10 a.m.
Special General Meeting, Pavilion, Bombay Gymkhana, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Bokhara (s), from Trieste; Eden Hall (s), Cardiff.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Ellora (s), for Calcutta, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Scindia entered yesterday, and the s.s. Cydonia left the dock on Tuesday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 8th September shows a decrease of Rs. 490 as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

A YOUNG THIEF.—A Hindoo lad named Shewjee Khimjee was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing an umbrella. He was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

POLICE COURT POOR-BOX.—The Chief Presidency Magistrate acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 5 from Burjorjee Hormusjee, contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

THEFT.—Oogra Jotha, a blacksmith, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 40, the property of Oogra Ameechund. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—Yadally Vuzeer and Goolam Hoosain Mirza were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Sawa Jagmall at Dharegully, on the night of the 10th instant, with sticks. They were each fined Rs. 20, in default to undergo three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST WASHERWOMAN.—Yellee, a washerwoman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, on a series of charges, of criminal breach of trust in respect of a number of *sarees*, of the collective value of Rs. 12-4, belonging to six persons. She was sentenced to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING A MENDICANT.—Govind Raghoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing eight annas from the person of Dhondia Bhima, a mendicant, while he was seated at the side of the Cowasjee Patel Tank-road and asking for alms. The prisoner being an old offender, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—The following is the report of cases prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, during the week ending the 8th instant:—Horses—lame 2, sores on body 2; bullocks—lame 18, sore neck 22, tumours on neck 8, emaciated 4, sores on body 2, cruelly beaten 1, overloaded 2, blind 1; fowls—carrying suspended by the legs 6: total number of cases 68.

THEFT BY A NATIVE SOLDIER.—Ramchunder Venayek, a private of H. M's 10th Regt. N. I., was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a set of silver buttons and chain, valued at Rs. 4-8, the property of Ally Aga Rajoo Aga, a police sepoy. The complainant, it appears, had the buttons in question stolen from a bundle which he had left in the chowkey of the Gun-carriage Factory, while on duty there, about five months ago. He reported his loss to the havildar of the military guard doing duty in the Factory on that day. On Tuesday last he met a private of H. M's. 10th Regt N. I. named Hussain Khan, at the Crawford Market, with the buttons in his possession. Hussain Khan then told him that he had purchased them from the prisoner, whom he (complainant) identified as one of the native soldiers who were doing duty at the Gun-carriage Factory on the day of the theft. Prisoner was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF MR. H. W. BARKER.—Mr. Horace Watson Barker, the Chief Clerk to the Presidency Magistrates' Court, Clerk to H. M's Justices of the Peace, and Secretary to the Committee of Management of the Government Workhouse, who had been suffering from malarious fever since the 26th of July last, died at the Colaba Hotel on Tuesday night. The deceased had been under the treatment of Dr. Langley for some time, and on Sunday last inflammation of the brain set in. He was pronounced to be in a precarious condition, though not in imminent danger until Tuesday night, when a sudden change for the worse took place, and he began to sink. The news of his death was received in the Police Courts with much regret, and as a tribute of respect the Courts were closed at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The following is a record of Mr. Barker's services:—He joined as extra clerk in the office of the Senior Magistrate of Police, Bombay, on the 1st June, 1863; clerk, Accountant-General's Office, Bombay, 20th December, 1864; Senior Judicial Clerk, Bombay Police Courts, 16th April, 1868; on leave on private affairs to Europe from 25th March to 24th September, 1871; Acting Chief Clerk, Bombay Police Courts, 5th May, 1874; reverted to his substantive appointment as Senior Judicial Clerk, Bombay Police Courts, 5th July, 1874; on privilege leave from 22nd April to 6th June, 1875; acted as Chief Clerk, Bombay Police Courts, from 1st July to 31st August, 1875; on privilege leave from 20th April to 19th June, 1876; acted as Chief Clerk, Bombay Police Courts, from 12th July to 11th September, 1877; on privilege leave from 1st to 31st October, 1877; acted as Chief Clerk, Bombay Police Courts, 15th August to 14th September, 1878; Chief Clerk Presidency Magistrates' Court, Secretary to the Committee of Management, Government Workhouse, and Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, 1st July, 1879; on privilege leave from 9th June to 8th September, 1882.

POLO AND POLO PONIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It would be better if the question of excessive spurring at polo were settled at once. Is it "cruelty," according to law? Some member of the Polo Club here will kindly oblige by answering.—Yours, &c.,

JOSEPH HAYWARD.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—SEPT 12.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD).

THE MODY BAY MURDER.

BHAGIA LAKHA, a Mahar attached to one of the municipal carts for carrying rubbish and town sweepings, was charged with having murdered his wife Rukhmi, on the 18th July last, in a hut in which he lived with her, at Mody Bay. The Hon'ble Mr. Marriott, Advocate-General, and Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Russell defended the prisoner. Out of the jurors summoned for the day, Messrs. T. W. Wood, F.L. Steele, T. Forrest, T. W. Pearson, and S. S. Solomon were challenged, while the undermentioned gentlemen were empanelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

MR. J. ADAMS.—Foreman.

Mr. Byramjee N. Servai.
Mr. I. C. Bhose.
Mr. J. S. Maidment.
Mr. Dhakjee Cassinathjee.
Mr. C. H. B. Forbes.
Mr. James Shepherd.
Mr. Wamon A. Modak.
Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan.

The Advocate-General, in addressing the jury, stated that the prisoner and his wife lived together in one of a range of huts situated at Mody Bay. She was about eighteen years of age, and had been living apparently on good terms with her husband until about a fortnight before her death. The huts in the range were divided by *tattee* walls, and the chinks in them enabled the inmates not only to hear, but to some extent to see what was going on in the adjoining huts. In a hut adjoining that of the prisoner lived a brother of the deceased. About 1 p.m. on the 18th July last, on leaving for his work, he saw his sister sitting at the door of her hut in her usual good health. On returning from his work the same day at 6 p.m., he saw with some surprise that the door of his sister's room was closed. On opening it and going into the room, he saw her lying dead in a pool of blood on the floor, and her husband, the prisoner, lying alongside of her with his throat cut. The suggestion which the prosecution made was that the prisoner first cut his wife's throat, and then cut his own. The wounds on the prisoner were such as could have been inflicted by himself. One of the huts adjoining the prisoner was occupied by a night watchman of the G. I. P. Railway. At 2-30 p.m. on the 18th July this watchman's wife was aroused from her sleep by hearing the noise of some one breathing very heavily. She got up, and on looking through a chink in the *tattee* wall, she saw the prisoner sitting upon the chest of his wife, and in the act of cutting her throat with a razor. The watchman's wife fainted, and on recovering shortly afterwards, she awoke her husband, who had been sleeping alongside of her. This man, on looking through a chink in the wall, saw the prisoner cutting his wife's throat; but he remained quiet, raising no alarm; and about two hours later, he dressed and went to his work. In the prisoner's hut, another woman and her daughter lived. The woman had been out at the time; and her daughter, who was at play, on returning for a drink of water, found the door closed. On looking through a chink, she was frightened at seeing blood in the room. She went and told a cart-driver what she had seen. He went to the prisoner's hut; but after looking into it through a chink, he went away without saying anything to anybody. These people seemed to be afraid to say anything about the tragedy. It was only at 6 p.m., when the deceased's brother returned from his work, that a report was made to the police of the murder. Dr. Sidney Smith, who examined the deceased's body, found the wind-pipe and all the large blood-vessels of the throat severed, and death, in his opinion, must have been instantaneous.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

At the close of the case for the prosecution soon after 5 p.m., Mr. Russell addressed the jury, urging what he considered were extenuating circumstances in favour of the prisoner to the extent that he was not guilty of murder, whatever other offence he might be guilty of.

His lordship having summed up, the jury retired for consultation at 6-30 p.m., and returned in a few minutes with a verdict of guilty of murder, but recommended the prisoner to mercy on the ground of there being an entire absence of evidence of premeditation. His lordship said he would consider the recommendation of the jury, and reserved passing sentence until to-morrow (Thursday) morning.

The court then adjourned until to-morrow.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 11th September, 1883.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·785
Temperature of the Air	78·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·8
Dew Point	74·7
Relative humidity of Air	·877
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·3
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.)	76·9
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, W, SSW, W, WSW, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	274
Fall of Rain*	0·19
Total fall during the month	5·34
Year	71·39
Additional fall of rain up to [illegible] p.m. of the 12th	·73

*From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 12.

(Before the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE CASE.

N. M. PATEL *vs.* H. A. GEYER.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who some time ago found the defendant guilty of defamation, and fined him Rs. 500.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, for the defendant, applied that the papers and proceedings be sent for. The learned counsel stated that the prosecution in the case arose out of an advertisement that the defendant had inserted in the Bombay papers in the following terms:—"As attempts are made to palm off inferior machines on the unwary, under pretexts of being genuine or original, we would caution the public against such deception, and respectfully invite inspection of our stock.—H. A. Geyer and Company." Mr. Lang stated that the High Court of Chancery in England and the House of Lords had decided that no one was entitled to the sole use of the word "Singer." The Singer Manufacturing Company in Bombay seemed to think differently, for they argued that they had the exclusive right to the use of the word.

The Chief Justice.—Has the decision of the Court of Chancery and of the House of Lords been brought to the notice of the Chief Presidency Magistrate?

Mr. Lang said it had; but Mr. Cooper's decision did not dwell on that point at all. The information filed against the defendant by Mr. N. M. Patel, the local agent for the Singer Manufacturing Company, stated that the only "Singer" machines were those manufactured by the company he represented. Now, this statement, among others contained in the information, was perfectly untrue, and the plaintiffs were attempting to mislead the public when they said they only were entitled to make machines on the "Singer" principle.

The Chief Justice noticed that the advertisement did not mention the name of "Singer" at all.

Mr. Lang, confirming his lordship's remark, said the advertisement was merely a puff for themselves in the way it was done all the world over. The defendant imported and sold sewing machines in Bombay, and, amongst others, machines made on the "Singer" principle.

The Chief Justice.—The magistrate's judgment is extremely short.

Mr. Lang, replying in the affirmative, said the magistrate's conclusion was that the advertisement in question was intended as a reflection on the Singer Manufacturing Company.

The court ordered the papers and proceedings in the case to be sent for, the hearing being fixed for the 3rd October next.

POLITICAL AGITATION IN INDIA.

THE *Hindoo Patriot* and the *Bengali* have been warmly discussing the project for raising a National Fund in India. The *Bengali* is responsible for such a project being set on foot, and the *Patriot* asserts that the programme put forward contains indefinite and uncertain views. The *Patriot* writes as follows:—

We have already examined the programme which our contemporary (the *Bengali*) had first put forth, and which he now says did not contain his "matured views on this subject." Let us consider his second manifesto. This manifesto advocates, to use our contemporary's own words, the "deputation of delegates from time to time or of permanent delegates, and by the publication of a newspaper, devoted to Indian interests in England." Our contemporary gives his reason for these two objects. He says:—

"Is not the fact patent to the most cursory observer that our country is fast drifting into the whirlpool of party politics; that there will be, in the times that are to come, a Liberal policy and a Conservative policy for the government of this country? Just for one moment observe the attitude of the great English parties with reference to the burning questions of Indian politics, which have, within the last two or three years, convulsed the public mind of India. The Vernacular Press Act was passed by a Tory Government. It was condemned and repealed by a Liberal Government. The Afghan war was the war of a Tory Government. It was condemned by a Liberal Government, which lost no time in withdrawing from it, and even in restoring conquered territory. The self-government scheme is the work of Liberal Government. It has already been condemned by the leaders of the Tory party, and by none more emphatically than by the leader who carries the greatest weight with his party, Lord Salisbury. Mark again the attitude of the parties in reference to the Ilbert Bill. It has become a party question. The Tories to a man condemn it. The Liberals warmly support it."

And the legitimate conclusion of the arguments of our contemporary is that we should ally ourselves with the Liberals in the agitation of Indian questions in England. Now, we are humbly of opinion that a greater misfortune cannot befall India than that it should be made the sport of English party politics, and that we cannot commit a greater political blunder than to follow the fortunes of this party or that. Party government is not after all the best form of government for a civilized country, but the system has done so much for England that it cannot be now altered, though practically the lines which used to divide before old Toryism and Whiggism do not separate Conservatism and Liberalism of the present day. Now-a-days the party cry of England is simply a cry for political ascendancy, power, and patronage. But whatever the advantages and disadvantages of party government, there is one element in it which ensures its success; it is this, that whatever party be in power and in opposition, both are equally amenable to the laws passed and acts done, and therefore the predominant element of self-interest is never absent. The same cannot be said of the action of either political party in England with regard to Indian questions. The laws which may be passed for India will not affect them; the measures which may be adopted for India will not affect them; the taxes which may be imposed upon India will not be paid by them; and the policy which may rule India will not affect them. They have no personal interest in Indian affairs; of course they have an aggregate national interest, which has far less potent influence than personal interest; and party government of India cannot therefore be conducive to her welfare. But the fortunes of India being bound up with those of England, we must be prepared to be governed according to the exigencies of party politics in England. But it is one thing to be governed by the dominant party for the hour, and another thing to ally ourselves to any political party of England as its ward. Our allegiance to all parties should be the same. We should look upon them as the representatives of the Great British nation in the aggregate, and should take shelter under the *ægis* of any party for the moment that may choose to help us. To us all parties are and ought to be the same. We have nothing to do with English party politics; if we should enter that whirlpool, we are sure to be drowned. It may be that one party may at one time be more willing to help us than another; and why should we not avail ourselves of that help? Never mind what it might have said or done in the past. It is said that in party politics, as in love and war, every thing is excusable; let the rival parties oppose each other as much as they like; we take no part in their quarrels; we appeal to them as our rulers, and take what we can get out of them. As regards Indian administration the Tories in the past conferred greater benefits upon India than the Whigs; but we do not feel called upon to instituute a comparison between the two. It is enough for us to say that it was the Conservative Government which gave us the Queen's Proclamation, our Magna Charta, the Indian Council, our sheet anchor in England, and a quietus to the wicked annexation policy of old. Similarly the present Liberal Government has been truly beneficent to India, though it too has scars in its policy. Only the other day Mr. Gladstone declared that India, as an integral part of the British Empire, must bear the war charges of England, though the same principle does not apply to the colonies. Be that as it may, we repeat we will commit a sad political blunder if we make political agitation in this country subservient to any political party in England. This point being cleared up, the question remains whether a national fund is necessary for the maintenance of delegates in England, or a newspaper there as an Indian organ. We think it is desirable to maintain a permanent delegate in England, though its urgency has been somewhat diminished by the establishment of the Indian Representative Committee composed of Native Indians residing in England, and the United British Indian Committee composed of M. P's and sympathizing old Indians. These Committees may be expected to do the work of delegates from India; still we would have a delegate in England, who will act as a sort of whip for these Committees. But our plan is still the same. We would work through the Provincial Associations. If these Associations should band themselves together and distribute the charges amongst themselves the burden upon each will be light, while the scope of work will be large. Each province has its own budget of grievances for ventilation in the public press and in Parliament, and no Central Committee or National Assembly can furnish such a budget; the Provincial Associations can alone supply it. As for an Indian newspaper in England we are afraid it will not do. The cost will be enormous, and no newspaper can hold its ground which does not pay itself. Subsidies may be occasionally useful, but a permanent subsidy, like that offered by the Government of India to the Amir of Cabul, is out of the question. Again, it is not enough that an Indian organ should be maintained in England: it is necessary to see that it is read; but no special organ of India will be regularly read by the British public. Several attempts had been made, but they have failed. The last was that made by Messrs. Routledge and Wilson, but it did not last a week. With regard to this part of the subject the *Voice of India* started in Bombay by Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji and Mr. Malabari supplies the want. If our countrymen are really in earnest about the matter, let them subscribe to it largely; let that periodical be converted into a weekly; let its contents be enlarged; and let it be circulated widely in England free of charge, or for a moderate price. The *Voice of India* gives in one view the opinions of all India on the topics of the day, and there cannot be a better instrument than this for the purpose of educating public opinion in England regarding India. As for telegraphic despatches from India in reply to the *Times'* Calcutta Correspondent, surely our contemporary does not mean that this is a permanent necessity for a permanent National Fund. The *Times'* Calcutta telegrams have acquired a momentary value in consequence of the Ilbert Bill controversy; but this controversy will not last for ever. Then it should not be supposed that the present embittered feeling between the Europeans and natives would continue for ever, or that the two should always be at daggers drawn. If such should be the case, which God forbid, then it would be all over with British India. But happily that will not be the case. Already there is a return of good feeling among the non-official Europeans, and we ought to reciprocate it and cherish it. If the Europeans and the natives go hand in hand, the cause of progress and reform will decidedly gain."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 24TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Bokhara, Captain H. T. Weighell, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, with the European mail of the 24th August. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM VENICE.—Mr. Wilkinson.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. Larmour.
Mr. Duncan.
Mr. G. B. Taylor.
Mr. H. C. A. Conybeare.
Brigade Surgn. F. M. Wade.
Mr. H. L. Myine.
Mr. Pickard.
Lieut. Malcolm Little.
Mr. and Mrs. Hales.

FROM LONDON.

Col. and Mrs. Goodfellow.
Mr. W. L. Buyers.
Major Maltby.
Major J. de B. Lynch.
Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson.
Mrs. Gregory, two sons, and two daughters.
Mr. F. Cooper.
Miss Turnbull.
Mr. J. H. Griffiths.
Mr. J. S. Brown.
Mr. Gibbons.
Miss Stewart.

FROM SUEZ.—Cassum Sulleyman.

FROM ADEN.

Sorabjee Pestonjee.
Insptr. Kassinath, wife, and child.
Nouroodeen and two friends.
Mahomed Ally.
Ebraim Shaik Ally.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 18TH TO 24TH AUGUST INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen held a Privy Council yesterday at Osborne, at which the draft of the Royal Speech on the prorogation of Parliament was approved.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited Grimsby on Friday, for the purpose of formally opening a new park presented to the town by Mr. E. Heneage, M. P. On Monday the Duke and Duchess opened new hospital buildings at Norwich.

The Grand Duke of Hesse and his daughters left Osborne on Friday to return to Germany.

In the House of Lords on Friday the Labourers (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, after some deprecatory remarks from the Duke of Argyll, Lord Wemyss, and other peers. The Bill to Prohibit Pigeon Shooting was strongly opposed, and the second reading was negatived by 30 to 17. The Bankruptcy Bill was read a second time. The Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Bill was passed. On Monday Earl Granville, replying to a question from Lord Salisbury, said he was informed by M. Waddington that Mr. Shaw, the missionary in Madagascar, was detained on board a French ship, and would be tried by court-martial for holding communication with the enemy. The Corrupt Practices Bill passed through Committee. The motion for going into Committee on the Labourers (Ireland) Bill was negatived without a division. The Bankruptcy Bill passed through Committee, but several peers objected to the lateness of the period at which so important a measure was submitted to the House. On Tuesday the second reading of the Parliamentary Registration (Ireland) Bill was negatived by 52 to 32. The Local Government (Scotland) Bill was also negatived by a majority of 13. The Labourers (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee. On Wednesday Lord Salisbury's amendment to the Agricultural Holdings Bills, excluding existing contracts, was insisted on by a majority of one. Last night the chief subject of discussion, after the advancement of various Bills, was the fate of the Wellington statue, which it has been resolved shall be melted down.

The House of Commons on Friday went into Committee on the Tramway (Ireland) Bill. At the evening sitting, the Committee of Supply was resumed, after which a number of Bills were proceeded with, and the House did not rise until 4 a.m. The House met at noon on Saturday, and proceeded with the Civil Service Estimates. The Irish Votes were discussed at great length. The Army Estimates were next taken, and at midnight Sir J. Hay moved to report progress, but the sitting was continued until 20 minutes past 2 on Sunday morning. On Monday Mr. Gladstone, in answer to Sir S. Northcote, stated the position of Mr. Shaw, and added that at present he could make no further statement, but communications were still proceeding with the French Government. In answer to another question Mr. Gladstone said that no negotiations were in progress with M. de Lesseps. The House did not rise until 2-45 a.m. On Tuesday a number of questions were asked relative to Mr. Shaw's imprisonment by the French Admiral in Madagascar, to which Mr. Gladstone replied generally that he could not doubt that the admiral believed he had sufficient reasons for the arrest, and that it would be improper to doubt that Mr. Shaw would have a fair trial. On the Appropriation Bill, Sir S. Northcote criticized the conduct of the Government during the Session, which he described as having led to waste of time, while the foreign interests of the country had been neglected. Mr. Gladstone replied, and a debate ensued. The Lords' amendments to the Agricultural Holdings Bills were, with one or two exceptions, disagreed with. On Wednesday Mr. Cross made the usual statement of the finances of India. On the motion of Mr. Dodson, the House decided to maintain its dissent to Lord Salisbury's amendments on the Agricultural Holdings Bill, and a committee was appointed to draw up reasons for disagreement. The Lords' amendments to the Bankruptcy Bill were agreed to. Last night many questions were asked with regard to Madagascar and Egypt, but no new information was obtained. The Government had no information respecting the action of the French troops in Annam.

Cabinet Councils were held on Tuesday and Wednesday, all the Ministers (except Earl Spencer) being present on each occasion.

The Bishop of Peterborough is progressing favourably.

The Queen has created Sir T. Acland, M. P., member of the Privy Council. Mr. J. B. Balfour, M. P., Lord Advocate of Scotland, is also to be made a Privy Councillor.

Mr. T. Farrer, Permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade, is to be created a baronet.

Mr. Lynch, the Parnellite candidate, was elected M.P., for Sligo County by a majority of 562 votes over Mr. O'Hara.

Mr. Gerard Noel has unexpectedly resigned his seat as M.P., for Rutlandshire. Mr. J. Lowther, son of the member for Westmoreland, is the Conservative, and Mr. D. Handley, the Liberal candidate.

The cricket match between Kent and Lancashire was on Tuesday won by the first-named county by 21 runs. Surrey defeated Gloucestershire by nine wickets. The match between Notts and Middlesex was drawn unfinished.

A dinner was given on Friday at the Empire Club in honour of Sir T. Shipstone, at which Colonel Malleson, Sir B. Frere, Sir Owen Lanyon, and other gentlemen of colonial experience were present.

A steam boiler burst on Tuesday at a paper-mill near Blackburn, by which one man was killed and another severely injured.

An explosion occurred on Tuesday in a coal-pit at Ystrad, in the Rhondda Valley. Twenty-one men were severely burnt, and three of them have since died.

For several nights past there have been serious party riots at Coatbridge, near Glasgow, the Orangemen and Catholics attacking each other in large bodies. A large force of police has been sent from Glasgow, and about 50 arrests have been made.

A man, named James Cole, living at Thornton-heath, Croydon, has been remanded on a charge of wilful murder, having dashed his youngest child upon the floor and sought to destroy another of his children.

OBITUARY.—Maj.-Gen. M. T. F. Ffrench, Mad. S. C.; Lieut.-Col. E. Buckle, Mad. Ret.; General G. W. Key, Col. 15th Hussars; G. N. Minto, J. P., late of Hongkong; W. Dickins, Magistrate and D. L. for Warwickshire; the Comte de Chambord.

The mortality from cholera continues to decline, especially in Lower Egypt.

The French troops in Tonquin advanced on Santoy last week, but were repulsed.

M. Tricon, the French Ambassador in China, is not to return to Pekin, but will leave Shanghai for Japan and then return to France. This announcement is regarded as evidence of a rupture of friendly relations between France and China.

The Comte de Chambord still lingers, but there are no hopes of his recovery.

In the semi-official *North German Gazette* on Wednesday was published an article warning French newspapers against persistent attacks on and insults towards Germany. The Paris papers repudiate the charge and declare that France is pacific and strong.

An unexpected announcement appeared on Tuesday in the German *Official Gazette*, summoning the Federal Council to meet on the 27th and the Imperial Parliament on the 29th. It is believed that the only business will be the ratification of the commercial treaty with Spain.

The second son of Prince William of Prussia was christened on Sunday at Potsdam.

The King of Roumania, who is on a visit to the Emperor William, has been received at Berlin with the honours usually paid to a Sovereign.

Prince Nikita, of Montenegro, arrived on Sunday at Constantinople, and was received by the Sultan, who afterwards returned the Prince's visit.

The King of Servia has arrived at Vienna, where he has been received with marked distinction. He will proceed in a few days to Homburg to be present at the German army manœuvres.

The Cape Government has received official confirmation of Cetywayo's existence, and that he is now in the reserved territory near the Tugela.

It is reported from Durban that two companies of British troops have been ordered to the Zulu frontier.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. F. W. Thellussen, B. U. C. S.
Mr. G. P. Sanderson, B. U. C. S.
Mr. L. R. Smith, B. U. C. S.
Col. H. A. Shakespear, B. Cav.
Mr. E. Fuchs, B. U. C. S.
Mr. H. P. Gordon, M. C. S.
Mr. H. M. Winterbotham, M. C. S.
Surg.-Major T. J. McGann, H. M. S.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. S. Jacob, B. C. S., 6 mo.
Mr. W. M. Tidy, B. C. S., 3 days.
Mr. H. A. Anderson, B.C.S., 1 week.
Mr. H. J. H. Fasson, B.C.S., 1 mo.
Mr. J. M. Kirkwood, B.C.S., 1 mo.
Mr. J. H. Corkery, B.U.C.S., 6 mo.
Mr. R. W. Laing, B.U.C.S., 6 mo.
Mr. F. J. Johnstone, B. U. C. S., 3½ mo.
Mr. W. Connan, B U.C.S., 1 week.
Mr. A. C. Goodfellow, B.U.C.S., 7 days.
Mr. J. W. Alexander, B.U.C.S., 3 mo.
Mr. W. B. Christie, B.U.C.S., 4 mo.
Mr. W. Monement, B.U.C.S., 1 mo.
Mr. W. A. Darling, B.U.C.S., 6 mo.
Major C. S. Beauchamp, B.R.E., 2 mo.
Mr. C. J. Weir, M. C. S., 3 mo.
Major W. G. Hughes, M.S.C., 3 mo.
Rev. J. Jolly, M.E.E., 3 mo.
Mr. A. L. P. Larken, B.C.S., 6 mo.
Mr. W. K. Thyne, B U.C.S., 7 days.
Col. F. J. T. Ross, B. S. C., 3 mo.
Col. F. Roome, B. S. C., 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Lieut. H. A. Deane, B.S.C.
Mr. J. W. Gardiner, B.C.S.
Mr. W. M. Tidy, B.C.S.
Mr. H. M. Durand, B.C.S.
Mr. E. P. Henderson, B.C.S.
Mr. H. J. H. Fasson, B.C.S.
Mr. W. B. Oldham, B.C.S.
Mr. W. R. Green, B.U.C.S.
Mr. O. S. McIver, B.U.C.S.
Mr. H. J. G. Reid, B.U.C.S.
Mr. J. Conder, B.U.C.S.
Mr. A. R. Bridgnell, B.U.C.S.
Mr. A. H. Giles, B.U.C.S.
Mr. D. Joscelyne, B.U.C.S.
Mr. A. E. T. Sarfas, B.U.C.S.
Col. C. W. R. Chester, B.S.C.
Capt. C. F. Vyse, B.S.C.
Lieut. F. S. Gwatkin, B.S.C.
Surg. M. D. Moriarty, B.M.S.
Condr. E Wadsworth, B.
Maj. F. J. Wroughton, M.S.C.
Mr. W. K. Tayne, B.U.C.S.
Mr. W. R. White, B.U.C.S.
Col. John Jopp, B.S.C.
Surg.-Maj. C. F. Ogilvie, B.M.S.
Brig.-Surg. C. Joynt, B.M.S.

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ARE WE DESPOILING INDIA?

A REJOINDER.

INTRODUCTION.

THE following article which we print from an advance proof will have been published in the September number of the *National Review* :—

When such misrepresentations of the moral and material results of British administration in India as make the burden of the article on the "Spoliation of India" in the July number of the *Nineteenth Century* have so prominent a place accorded to them it is impossible to pass them by with the indifference they intrinsically deserve. I will therefore endeavour to show, in the most direct and briefest manner possible, how groundless and misleading they are, notwithstanding that their inaccuracy has already so often been exhaustively exposed, and never more ably and conclusively than in Sir John and General Richard Strachey's recent work on the *Finances and Public Works of India*, and Mr. Justice Cunningham's *British India and its Rulers*. It is from these works, from the *Correspondence regarding the Comparative Merits of British and Native Administration in India*, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 25th February, 1868, the *Reports of the Famine Commission*, the *Replies to Questions contained in Chapter I. of the Memorandum of the Famine Commission*, by Moulvie Mahdi Ali, secretary to his Highness the Nizam's Government in the Revenue Department (Bombay, 1879), and from the speeches of Sir Bartle Frere, which are the classical authority on the revenue settlement of the Mahratta Country, in the volumes of *Proceedings of the Council of the Governor of Bombay*, that I have almost exclusively drawn the materials for this reply.

HOW INDIA PAYS ENGLAND.

The first misrepresentation is that our connection with India has directly added £85,000,000 to the debt of England, which with the otherwise unnecessary vast cost of our army and navy represents an increase of something like £10,000,000 every year in the taxation of this country. The fact is that our connection with India has never cost England a farthing; while, on the contrary, it has immensely added to our wealth.

The wars we have waged in India have been paid for, to the uttermost farthing, from Indian revenues. Moreover, India pays not only for the British troops actually employed in that country, but for the indirect charge of keeping them up to their strength by drafts from England; and in this way contributes materially toward the cost of the home garrisons of the United Kingdom. The English people further enjoy, beyond the relief of taxation thus afforded them, the immense advantages which India offers as a training school for their army, which they would still have to maintain, even if they did not hold India.

It is indeed sometimes said that our connection with India has imposed on us the cost of garrisoning Malta and Gibraltar. But Gibraltar came under the British flag before the Indian empire existed, and Malta long before the modern overland route to India, which that fortress fortunately commands, was opened. These strongholds were in fact taken possession of for the sake, not of India, but of our commercial supremacy. In fact, India itself was acquired solely in the interest of our commerce with the East, for the sake of which we were compelled, long before we conquered India and thereby secured that commerce on a sure and certain territorial basis, to uphold at any sacrifice our naval predominance in the Mediterranean.

It is chiefly because of this commerce that we have established ourselves at Aden also, and have our agencies at Zanzibar, in Persia, and in China; but inasmuch as they are partly of direct benefit to India, these agencies are in some degree supported by contributions from Indian revenues, while Aden is paid for wholly from them.

Indeed, so far from this first misrepresentation being even approximately correct, the only instance of England being taxed on behalf of India is the recent one, when the political party which in opposition denounced the Afghan war was, on assuming power, compelled to justify its hasty words by voting a sum of £5,000,000 in aid of the Indian exchequer; a burden found so heavy by Parliament that it has positively spread the contribution over seven years. India, in return, has aided England in the Egyptian war.

Then there are the profits on the Indian trade with England, worth nearly £80,000,000 a year, to be considered. Again, our retired officers as well as merchants spend in England a good deal of money made in India. Beside this a vast sum of English money, probably exceeding £200,000,000, is invested in Indian private and public securities, the interest of which England has regularly received. There has been no repudiation of English loans to India, as of English loans to other countries; and Indian railways have always paid English shareholders a high and certain dividend. They are among the best securities on the Stock Market. It is a reasonable estimate that the English nation has made 5 per cent. all round on its Indian investments, instead of 3 per cent. which it would have made with no better security at home. This alone shows a profit from the connection of many millions a year. But it is hardly worth while to discuss the items of the pecuniary profit England derives from India when we know that the very ground of questioning the advantage to India of the British connection is the amount of the cash balance, viz., £15,000,000 annually, in favour of England on all the transactions between the two countries.

Instead of loss, then, from our possession of India there is an enormous gain, which is one of the main sources of the wealth and greatness of England.

HOW WE WON INDIA.

The second misrepresentation is of even greater gravity. It is that India has for the most part, and indeed excepting only the Agra and Delhi districts, the territories of the Peishwa and Tippu Sultan, and the province of Sindh, been acquired not by conquest, but, as in the alleged instances of the Punjab, Oudh, and Nagpur, by "breach of trust." It is thus that the battles of Assaye and Argaum, of Sobraon, of Gujrat, and of Jhansi, the siege of Delhi, and the campaign in Oudh, with all their political results, are carelessly, if not intentionally ignored. After the battles on the Sutlej, we did not at once annex the Punjab, but gave the Sikhs yet another chance; and although the Maharajah Dhulip Singh, who was a minor, did not himself fight against us in the subsequent revolt quelled by the great victory of Gujrat, his chiefs and army people did; and when they were again conquered their country was in common prudence annexed without the slightest taint of "breach of trust." Oudh was not annexed, as stated, on any treaty with its native rulers to maintain a contingent; nor was Nagpur. For a correct account of the origin and growth of our Eastern Empire, I would, however, refer the reader to the *History of the British in India*, by the late Lord Justice James, who was not a possibly prejudiced Indian official, but one of the most eminent of English judges.

In the particular case of Hyderabad, in the Deccan, it is stated that the revenues of the Ceded Districts being once in British hands, not only was the Subsidiary Force we agreed to provide in return for them not allowed to be used by the Nizam, but the Contingent he was compelled to raise was made a hot-bed of British patronage; no less than five brigadiers being appointed to command in a force of only 7,000 men. The facts are that the whole of the surplus revenues, after the cost of governing the districts held by us is defrayed, are handed over to the Nizam, and that although it is true the Hyderabad Contingent was at first over-officered, for the last fifteen or twenty years it has been saddled with only one Brigadier-General, who commands the artillery, four regiments of cavalry, and six of infantry; and, including the head-quarter and medical staff, with sixty officers all told.

HOW ENGLAND REPAYS INDIA.

The third and the gravest misrepresentation is that the people of India are year by year growing poorer under our rule, instead of richer; notwithstanding which we are said to have steadily increased their taxation in the last forty years from £19,000,000 to £50,000,000 annually. If this were true, our continued rule in India could not be justified by its vast advantage to England. But it is the reverse of the truth; the incontestable fact being that the connection between the two countries has been to the mutual enrichment of both. The increase of the Indian revenue has been due to extension of territory, to extension of cultivation, to increase of population, and to the growing wealth of the country.

It is alleged that the Govevernment raises £21,000,000 of land tax from 128,000,000 cultivated acres; but the fact is that not including Bengal, and excluding also lands not fully assessed, the cultivated acres are 136,000,000. In all they amount to not less probably than 180,000,000 and possibly 200,000,000, from which a total assessment of £21,000,000 is raised. The reproductive and of India is therefore charged all round little more than 2s. per acre, while even the writer of the article estimates its average production at something like £1 10s. per acre. The increase of land revenue from £12,486,000 in 1840 to £21,112,995 in 1881 is not due to hevaier assessment, but to the area of British India having increased in this period from 616,000 to 860,000 square miles, to extension of cultivation, and to the immensely increased value of the land, which has greatly raised the revenue receipts, although the share of the rent received by Government has been reduced from two-thirds or more to one-half. The tributes and other receipts, which amounted to £1, 460,000 in 1840 and £9,580,000 in 1881, are not taxation, and the local rates, say £1,500,000, existed formerly, although not then treated as revenue by the Government. The increase of true taxation in the period is from £5,500,000 to £18,000,000, and it has occurred principally in the items of stamps, customs, and salt.

The increase of receipts under stamps is some indication of the increased prosperity of the people, as it chiefly arises from the enormous increase in the number of mercantile and legal transactions. The immense increase in foreign trade has greatly enhanced the receipts from customs, notwithstanding the free trade policy which has relieved from duty the majority of imported articles, and has greatly lowered the rates on most of those which remain dutiable. The article states also that within the last forty years we have trebled the taxation of salt. The facts are that in Bengal and all Upper India the duty has been reduced from 3½ rupees a maund in 1840 to 2 rupees: a reduction of 30 per cent. to three-fourths of the population of India. It has now, in order to effect the great objects of equalisation of taxation, and of the abolition of internal customs duties, been fixed in the South and West of India, as in Hindustan, at 2 rupees, or double, not treble, what it was forty years ago. The great increase in salt revenue is thus not due to enhancement of duty, since the duty has on the average been greatly lowered, but to increased consumption, caused by the cheapening of carriage which roads and railroads have effected.

Salt is taxed in India on exactly the same principle that ten years ago sugar was taxed in England, and that tea, coffee, and tobacco are still taxed; namely, that it is the simplest and least burdensome method of making the masses of the people contribute towards the cost of the good government on which they, far more than the rich, are dependent for their comfort and happiness. The native rulers taxed salt as much as they could, but they had not the perfected, scientific system of administration to enable them to enforce such a tax regularly and universally, and they accordingly levied it in the most arbitrary manner. The enhancement of the salt tax by the British Government was in substitution for a variety of other taxes of the most vexatious and exacting character, of which sometimes from forty to fifty were paid in the same locality and by the same people, and were levied upon nearly every circumstance of their daily lives. It was considered that a uniform, simple, and indirect tax, now amounting to only 6d. per head per annum of the population, would be less oppressive than these multitudinous imposts of the good old times" on trades, transit of goods, and social ceremonies; and the result certainly has not invalidated this benevolent anticipation. The grievance of the effect of the salt tax on the fishing industry is now being rapidly removed by arrangements under which the fisher-folk of India will get salt free.

The detailed estimate of Aurungzebe's revenue in 1707 was £77,500,000 net. His empire did not include the whole of what is now British India. Deducting the opium revenue which is paid by the Chinese, and allowing for the increase of the population, and the rise in value of money, the total revenue of British India is now certainly less than one-half of Aurungzebe's; while the capacity of the country for taxation has been infinitely developed.

But the real consideration for us, which touches our national honour and good faith to the quick, and not merely our national interests, is, whether India is really growing poorer under British rule or not. The allegation of the article under reply is, that it is growing poorer and unhappier. It is doubtless a poor country as compared with England, the richest country in the world; but as compared with European countries, such as Prussia, Spain, Italy, Roumania, Bulgaria, not to say Turkey, Greece, and even parts of France, India is not so poor a country as is habitually represented; it is certainly not, as will be seen, the poorer for British rule; while its people are, so far as my own impressions of them in Western India are concerned, by no means the least happy in the world.

Within the last half century the foreign imports have increased from £7,750,000 to £60,500,000, and the foreign exports from £13,000,000 to £83,000,000, and the total foreign trade of India from £20,750,000 to £143,500,000—*a sevenfold expansion of prosperity due to British rule, to order maintained by British troops, and to British capital*, borrowed at lower interest than it can be borrowed by any country—even the British colonies—outside the United Kingdom.

It may be said that the stupendous increase of exports between the quinquennial periods ending respectively in 1835 and 1881 signifies the drain of wealth from India under British rule. But it will be observed on an examination of the returns for these periods, between which the total trade of India, as we have seen, increased sevenfold, that the percentage of excess of exports was thirty-five in the earlier period, and something under twenty in the latter. Whether the people of India are poorer than in 1835 may be judged by the fact that in 1882, in addition to paying the so-called tribute, they bought £53,000,000 of foreign merchandise, and in addition imported £10,000,000 in treasure, while in the former year their imports were only £7,750,000.

The article states that the direct tribute drawn by the British Government from India (inclusive, by the way, of the interest on capital invested in railways*) is £30,000,000; beside £14,000,000 as the profits of trade privately taken by Europeans out of India. This is preposterous. The only way in which India can pay her annual debt to England is by excess of exports; that is to say, by exports for which she receives no commercial equivalent though a full equivalent in other ways. The amount of these excess exports for the last five years has been 1878, £8,610,000; 1879, £10,060,000; 1880, £16,420,000; 1881, £13,920,000; 1882, £22,630,000; or, on an average, between £14,000,000 and £15,000,000 a year, which is all that the so-called tribute, public or private, can amount to.

To be continued.

* It is curious to observe how your "pseudo-philanthropist" always treats the obligations to pay a debt as an oppression.

THE TAMATAVE INCIDENT.

THE CASE OF THE REV. MR. SHAW.

IN the House of Lords on the 21st ult., the Marquis of Salisbury asked the noble earl the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could give any information with respect to the case of Mr. Shaw, a missionary, who had been mixed up in recent incidents in Madagascar, and appeared to have suffered a good deal, perhaps not altogether from his own fault.

Earl Granville.—In answer to questions which I put to M. Waddington as to what were the charges against Mr. Shaw, whether that gentleman was informed of them, by what tribunal he would be tried, and whether he would have full facilities for his defence, he told me that he was informed by the French Government that when the French Consul left Tamatave Mr. Shaw's case was still under consideration. The charges against him were intelligence with the enemy and hostile action respecting the French colours. They did not yet know the result of the inquiry. He was not in prison, but on board one of the French ships, where the French Consul saw him walking up and down. The French Government said that the prisoner must have been informed of the charges against him, the Code for the Navy making this necessary. He will be tried by a court-martial formed according to the rules laid down by the said Code, and he has the right of appeal before a Court of Revision. There is no reason whatever for supposing that he will not have every facility for perparing his defence. M. Waddington added that the letter addressed by the Governor of the Mauritius to Admiral Pierre received a courteous reply.

The subject was also under discussion in the House of Commons on the same date.—Sir Stafford Northcote asked the First Lord of the Treasury when he would be prepared to make a statement with respect to Madagascar; and whether he could now give the House any particulars with respect to a proclamation said to have been issued by "the Superior Commandant of Tamatave," prohibiting access to Tamatave "to all foreign sailors, soldiers, and officers."

Mr. Gladstone,—As I intimated on a former day I have no expectation of being in a condition to make a statement with respect to Madagascar. I have mentioned already that the narrative is of rather a complex character, embracing a number of different transactions that have taken place between the respective authorities. It will take some little time, as there is a good deal to examine, and some time will, I have no doubt, be required for communications between the two Governments it order to put us in possession of the whole case. In fact I am not sure whether the French Government are as yet in possession of full information, although they have received some, with respect to the proclamation referred to I am glad of the opportunity of mentioning that, as the right hon. gentleman's question implies, the proclamation was not, as many people in this country suppose, a proclamation limited to the officers of a particular vessel or to the representatives of a particular nationality, but it refers, as the right hon. gentleman's question says, "to all foreign sailors, soldiers, and officers." These words—without now referring to other matters—will, if correctly given, form a subject of communication with the French Government. As great interest has been felt respecting Mr. Shaw, I may state that some information has been received with reference to that gentleman. The French Consul at Zanzibar had been at Tamatave, and, as I understand through the French Government, Mr. Shaw himself was not actually in prison, but he was on board a French vessel, of which he, of course, had the free range. The nature of the charge has been communicated to the Government, and it amounts to this—that Mr. Shaw was accused of holding intelligence with the enemy, and likewise of directing a hostile action against the French soldiers. This information, and some more, has been given in reply to questions which were put by Lord Granville to the French Minister, and the information has been given by the French Government with the greatest courtesy, and without raising any question at all as to the title of the English Government to put questions to France with the regard to French jurisprudence or the administration of French law. We have likewise been informed of the nature of the charge against the prisoner—as he is called, although Mr. Shaw is not strictly in prison—and it is absolutely obligatory by French law that the nature of the charges should be communicated to him. Under the French law he will be tried by court martial, but there is power of appeal before a court of revision, and the French Government state—and we have no reason to doubt it if it had not been stated—that there is no reason for supposing that he will not have every facility for preparing his defence. This of course is only partial information but it may allay any anxiety that is felt with regard to Mr. Shaw. There have been very cordial communications between the French admiral and the Governor of the Mauritius.

Sir S. Northcole: With regard to Mr. Shaw, I suppose there is no doubt he is compulsorily detained on board this vessel.

Mr. Gladstone: He is under charge of a criminal nature, and will have a perfectly fair trial.

Sir S. Northcote: The answer given by the right hon. gentlemen falls very far short of what I think the House has a right to expect, and I shall repeat the question to-morrow.

Mr. Gladstone: Then I beg to any I shall not give any further answer. I cannot give any further answer without breach of public duty and prejudice to public interests. To enter into details upon these facts would be distinctly injurious to public interests, and would be advere to that perfectly amicable and unprejudiced discussion of matters which may have to be held with the French Government.

Sir S. Northcote: Suppose the matter assumes a share after Parliament has risen of a character that can be disclosed, will any steps be taken to make public such information?

Mr. Forster: There is a question I should like to ask of my right hon, friend, but if he desires not to answer it I will not press it. Can he inform me where the trial by court-martial of Mr. Shaw is likely to be held?

Mr. Gladstone: I think, sir, we have no information on that point. With respect to the question of the right hon. Gentleman (Sir S. Northcote), I am not aware of any objection to such a proceeding, but of course the desire of the Government will be to make known any information at once, in order to allay any anxiety, if anxiety exist.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett asked whether the despatches from Madagascar confirmed the intelligence that the late British consul was ordered by Admiral Pierre to haul down his flag within twenty-four hours: that his secretary was arrested in his presence, and that the British flag was hauled down by the French; that all communication between her Majesty's ship Dryad and the shore was forbidden by the French admiral; that the British ship Taymouth Castle, on her arrival at Tamatave, was boarded by the French, who placed a sentry on board, and forbade the captain to land any passengers, and only allowed him to land cargo on payment of the French tariff; that Admiral Pierre made up the out-going mails, and demanded and took the in-going mails; that he also demanded the consular despatches, and was only prevented from taking them by Commander Johnstone, of the Dryad, sending them on board the Taymouth Castle and escorting her to sea through the French fleet; that Tamatave had been proclaimed a French town and a French mayor appointed; that a large amount of British property was destroyed, and that 2,000 British subjects, rendered destitute by the bombardment had to conveyed to the Mauritius; whether an English merchant and his three servants had been arrested and were now imprisoned on board a French ironclad; whether Admiral Pierre had been re-called by the French Government; and who now represented her Majesty at Madagascar.

Mr. Gladstone; I am afraid I must refer the right hon. gentleman to the answer I have already given. There are certain points which are incorrectly assumed, but to which I cannot refer in detail without involving myself in too intricate considerations at the present moment.

Mr. E. Clarke: Will the right hon. gentleman say upon what charge Mr. Shaw is detained?

Mr. Gladstone: I have given the information which we have received—that he is detained on account of alleged intelligence given to the enemy and hostile action in respect to the French soldiery.

Sir S. Northcote: Will the right hon. gentleman say whether Mr. Shaw is able to communicate with his friends?

Mr. Gladstone said the Government had no distinct information on the subject. It woud be recollected that all he had quoted had not come from Mr. Shaw, but from the French authorities.

On the following day, Sir H. Wolff asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the papers belonging to Consul Pakenham and the Consular archives in Madagascar were examined by the French authorities on the death of Consul Pakenham; and whether his private papers and the Consular archives were at present intact in the hands of Captain Johnstone or any other British authority.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—No, Sir, Commander Johnstone has reported that before the Consul's death he made arrangements for the removal on board the Dryad of the Consular archives and Mr. Pakenham's papers. They were consequently not examined by the French authorities after the Consul's death.

Sir H. Wolff asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether information had been received of the arrest at Madagascar of Mr. Aiken, a British subject, who wss stated, at the request of Consul Pakenham, to have given shelter during the bombardment to all the British residents at Tamatave; and what steps Her Majesty's Government had taken to obtain the release of this British subject, as well as satisfaction for his arrest.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—Mr. Aiken was arrested on the 16th of June, not for having given shelter during the bombardment to British residents, but on a supposed charge of complicity in Mr. Shaw's offence He was released on the following day. I cannot at present make any further statement.

Sir H. Wolff asked whether at the time of the bombardment of Alexandria we made prisoners of any French subjects.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice said that was a question that would require notice.

On the 23rd ultimo, Sir J. Hay asked the Attorney-General whether there was any power or authority to try a prisoner of war for acts done before his capture by those who made him prisoner, unless detected as a spy and out of uniform, and whther Mr. Shaw, now prisoner at large on board a French man-of-war at Tamatave, was a prisoner of war and accused of being a spy.

The Attorney-General.—I think the righ hon. and gallant gentleman is under some misapprehension as to the extent of the right of trial exercised by the military tribunals of an army occupying foreign territory for the purposes of war. Under such circumstances, the military tribunals of the occupying army claim jurisdiction to try the inhabitants of the country for any offence committed by them against the army. I do not think that it would be either convenient or expedient for me to attempt to define the offences which are of such a character as to justify the military tribunals in exercising their jurisdiction, but I certainly can say that such a power is not confined to the instance given by the gallant admiral in the question he has put to me.

Sir H. Wolff asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether Her Majesty's Government had learnt, either from the London Missionary Society or from any other source that Mr. Shaw was absolutely prevented from all communication of any kind with persons outside the vessel on which he was imprisoned; whether any communication had been received by any person in this country direct from Mr. Shaw, and, if so, whether Her Majesty's Government could state the nature of such communication; whether Her Majesty's Government had been informed by the French Government of the nature of the charges on which Mr. Shaw was imprisoned, and if such charges contained anything more serious than attempt on the part of Mr. Shaw and other Europeans to organize an ambulance society under the Red Cross for the relief of the wounded; and, further, what steps Her Majesty's Government had taken, considering the strictness of Mr. Shaw's imprisonment, to obtain for him access to counsel to defend him on his trial.

Mr. Gladstone.—With regard to the first part of the question, we have no information of any kind. Our information is scanty, and is not recent, but no communication was allowed by the French admiral with Mr. Shaw by any person outside the vessel, as far as our information goes. With regard to the second part of the question, of course we cannot say what communication may have been received, but no communication has been received to our knowledge from Mr. Shaw by any person in this country since the date of his arrest. With respect to the third part of the question, I stated on a former evening the general effect of the information which we had received from the French Government. As to the nature of the charges against Mr. Shaw, we have never heard a word in any document which has reached us about an attempt having been made by Mr. Shaw and other European to organize an ambulance society for the relief of the wounded. No such thing has been included in what the French Government told us with respect to these charges. With regard to the latter part of the question, we have communicated fully with the French Government on that subject and pretty constantly, and the French Government, of course, like ourselves, labour under the disadvantage of a want of all rapid communication. We have no telegraphic communication with Madagascar; the French also are considerably embarrassed by the want of it; but, in addition to the assurances that were given by M. Waddington, and which, were, I admit, quite of a general character, M. Waddington has been authorized by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to assure Lord Granville and the English Government that the French Government will not only give, as a matter of course, every facility to Mr. Shaw for his defence, but, generally speaking—and this is an important declaration if it be given and if it be received, as I have no doubt it has been given and will be received in an equitable sprit—that they will do everything in their power to put an end to this incident. (Loud cheers.) That is by far the best thing I can state in the absence of any specific information. In these circumstances we have considered, obtaining light of the general practice as well as we can, what are the proper limits of action on the part of the British Government, and it would be beyond all doubt quite proper that we should instruct our agents as speedily as we can to ascertain for themselves whether Mr. Shaw is in possession of those facilities, and to lend whatever aid may be found necessary—if it is found necessary—to enable him to secure this assistance. (Hear, hear.)

The Paris *Telegraphe* states that M. Waddington, in his interviews with Lord Granville, has explained that Mr. Shaw was arrested, not in his quality of British subject, but as a dignitary of the Hovas Government (*Dignitaire du Gouvernement Hova.*) It asserts that Mr. Shaw had, in reality, accepted of the Queen of Madagascar a title which, according to the law of the land, entails *ipso facto* naturalization, and it was owing to that title that he had access to the councils in which he excited the Hovas to resist the demands of France.

ADMIRAL GALIBER is to start for Madagascar to assume command of the French naval forces there on the 30th inst. The *Liberté* says that his instructions are conceived in a spirit which will permit him to "accomplish his mission pacifically." They are, it says, to comprise three points. First, the well-established and duly recognized protectorate of France over the north-west coast of Madagascar, the port of Majunga not to be included; secondly, the abrogation of the law which prohibits Europeans from being the proprietors of land in the island; thirdly, the payment of an indemnity of one million francs. The *Liberté* adds that Admiral Galiber will be instructed not to press too hardly the indemnity question if he can thus induce the Hova Government to recognize the French protectorate over the north-west coast.

THE FRENCH IN TONKIN.

HEAVY FIGHTING.—REPULSE OF THE FRENCH.

REPORTING upon a French sortie at Nam Dinh on the 7th inst., in which the Black Flags were defeated with considerable loss, the correspondent of the *Standard* stated that the Annamites showed themselves to be a most contemptible enemy, for their well-constructed earthworks might easily have been defended.

More fighting the intelligence of which reached London on Aug. 23 took place on the 15th Aug., when the plan of operations was to strike simultaneously at Sontay, Hue, Haidzuong, and Bacnuinh. Haidzuong was taken. One hundred and fifty cannon, with 50,000 dols. worth of Annamite cash, were found in the town; and the Annamites fled to the interior. But in his advance from Hanoi towards Sontay General Bouet suffered a heavy repulse, though afterwards he succeeded in carrying the place.

A correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs from Hanoi, under date August 17, the following account of the operations towards Sontay, and the repulse of the French:—"At half-past two in the morning the French force left Hanoi. It was divided into three columns, each of five hundred men, with four guns. Their object was to clear the country of the Black Flag people as far as Sontay, and then to lay siege to that town. The right column, under Revillon, advanced along the river bank, five gunboats keeping abreast of it to support it if necessary. After proceeding for five miles along the river the column found the enemy in an entrenched position. The gunboats opened fire and the work was carried by assault with but little difficulty, as was a similar entrenchment in the rear. Behind them lay a village covered by a strong work, protected by a formidable abatis formed of bamboos. After the gunboats had shelled the work the troops advanced to carry it with the bayonet, but so vigorous was the defence that they were repulsed. After the gun-doats had again shelled the work the assault was repeated, but with a similar result. Three times the French troops made desperate efforts to carry the entrenchments, the gunboats preparing the way each time be an hour's cannonade. At five in the evening Colonel Revillon, finding that his attempts were fruitless, determined to wait until the morning before renewing the attack. In the meantime the centre column, under Colonel Coronat, had at first met with but a faint resistance, the enemy retiring before them, apparently in accordance with a prearranged plan. At one o'clock the French occupied the village of Yenoi, seven miles from Hanoi, and there awaited the result of the turning movement, which was to be carried out by the left column, a reconnaissance ahead showing some strong works, which it was impossible to outflank, owing to inundated fields on each side of the road by which the advance must be made. The left column, commanded by General Their, advanced by the same road which was taken some months ago by Colonel Riviere in his ill-fated reconnaissance. The left flank of this column was covered by a body of four hundred Yellow Flag Chinese auxiliaries, armed with breechloaders. It passed the scene of the former action without meeting with opposition, and at one o'clock reached the village of Vong, and found that the road beyond was barred by a stong entrenchment. The artillery opened fire, and under it cover the column advanced. They encountered the greatest difficulty in doing so, as the country was under water on either side of the roads and they were so deep in mud that the horses, many of which were for the first time in their lives in harness, refused to drag the guns, and the men had to take their places. The Chinese received their fire as the French stuggled along. When within three hundred yards' distance of the entenchments the French opened fire. For a time the enemy were silent, but presently opened a tremendous fusillade upon the struggling column, and checked its advance. It now became manifest that the work could not be carried by a direct attack, and that the obstacles to a flanking movement were insurmonntable. As the column began its retreat, the enemy, with loud shouts of triumph, issued from their works, and took up the pursuit, waving their standards and advancing with much boldness. They were in great numbers, and were well armed with rifles. They skirmished admirably, pressing sound the column and threatening it on both flanks. By two o'clock the situation became extremely serious. The column opened out, and the artillery open fire upon the enemy with shell, but they still pressed forward in pursuit. So hampered were the French by the difficulties of the road that they had only retreated one mile after two hours' hard fighting. They preserved their order excellently, and carried everything off the field, including the killed and wounded, with the exception of two bodies. Until four o'clock the enemy pressed hard upon the retreating column, the troops falling back step by step, and keeping the enemy at bay with great steadiness. At that hour the pursuit suddenly ceased, and the enemy drew off; the column continued its march without further molestation, and reached Hanoi at seven in the evening, the troops completely exhausted and worn out after marching and fighting for fourteen hours. The centre column remained facing the enemy's position until five in the afternoon, hoping that the left column by achieving the turning movement would compel the enemy to evacuate his position. Then suddenly an attack was made on all sides upon the village held by them. It had, however, rained heavily all day, and the water rose so rapidly that the enemy were soon compelled to suspend their attack. Reinforcements reached the column from Hanoi and next morning they fell back. They were unmolested upon the line of march, and reached the town at two in the afternoon. The right column also held its ground all night, and in the morning found that the entrenchments which they had tried in vain to carry had been evacuated during the night. They occupied the position, and still remain there. The official estimate of the French loss is two officers and ten men killed, and fifty-four seriously wounded. About thirty of the Chinese auxiliaries were killed."

A *New York Herald* despatch, which is dated Hong Kong, August 22, 6·55 p.m., say:—"General Bouet, with a thousand men, advanced from Hanoi, on the 15th, towards Sontay. After repulse at Phukoi they succeeded in carrying the town. Fifteen soldier killed, fifty wounded."

During and after the fight the river continued to rise, and the entire delta was inundated. Many villages were destroyed, and thousands of lives lost.

A *Times* telegram says:—"The repulse has disheartened the French troops and encouraged the enemy. It will doubtless influence the action of the ruling powers at Hué and in China. The native Christians are being armed to the number of some 4,000—a very questionable step."

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* states it as an undoubted fact that China has sent regular troops to Annam, in compliance with the earnest appeal of her vassal. Some of these troops are at Bacnnindh, and others are stationed at various places where the French will find them if they push forward into the interior of Tonkin. These Chinese regulars crossed the frontier almost immediately after M. Tricon arrived in Shanghai. His attitude was such as to convince the Chinese Government that if France was not anxious to declare war against China at least she was determined utterly to disregard the pretensions of China. China has occupied several points in Tonkin, and she has done it in virtue of the Sovereign rights she asserts that she has exercised over the country for centuries past. The Pekin Cabinet contend that Chinese troops have as good a right to be there as at Shanghai, and the correspondent is assured that "they will not evacuate the positions they hold without being driven out of them by force of arms."

It is stated that the mother of the late King of Annam, Tu Duc, who had always prevented her son from coming to an open rupture with France, has been exiled from Court, and is held prisoner in her palace.

The French Minister of Marine, Admiral Peyron, has just ordered the immediate construction of six screw sloop gunboats destined for service in the waters of Tonkin and Cochin China. It is also stated that Admiral Peyron is desirous to possess for Tonkin a certain number of swift river boats drawing but little water. That description of boat not being commonly built in France, it is said that the French Minister intends to order them from English builders, who will, it is believed, construct them better and more quickly than any French firm.

In conformity with orders issued by the Minister of Marine, the mail packet which will leave Toulon on the 20th of September will take out to Tonkin ten ambulance pavilions of twenty beds. These pavilions are constructed entirely of iron and brick. They measure 25 metres long by 12½ metres broad. Each pavilion has five windows.

ANTI-EUROPEAN AGITATION IN CANTON.

BEFORE the Mail left news of an alarming character had been received in London from China, an agitation against Europeans having arisen in Canton, in part as the result of the French operations in Tongking. The special correspondent of the *Standard*, telegraphing from Hong Kong, on Aug. 23, says:—"On arriving here from Hanoi to send off my account of the serious check suffered by the French, I find that troubles have broken out farther to the north. Some ten days ago a European Customs tide waiter at Canton had an altercation with some coolies, and, drawing his revolver, killed a boy and wounded two men. He was at once arrested, and is now awaiting trial. The outrage, however, had an immense effect in the city. The popular mind, already greatly excited by the action of the French in Tongking, seized eagerly upon this attack upon this Chinamen in their own town by a European. The bazaars have been seething with excitement, and all sorts of exaggerated reports of the affair have been current. Yesterday proclamations were found posted on the houses and city walls calling upon the people to rise and slaughter the barbarians. These notices so added to the flame that the most serious apprehenion prevails among the European population. Our consul appealed to the commadore for protection, and the British sloop Swift left here at day-break this morning for Canton. It is to be feared that when the news of the French reverses in Tongking becomes known in Canton the already dangerous hostility against foreigners which their proceedings have excited thoughout China will become intensified, and that very serious demonstrations against Europeans may be anticipated."

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

NATIVE CIVIL SERVANTS IN INDIA.

IN the House of Commons, on the 23rd ult., Mr. Cross said, in reply to Sir G. Campbell.—Natives of India appointed to the Civil Service under the statutory rules (framed in exercise of the powers given by 33 Vic., c. 3, sec. 6) are nominated by the local governments subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council. The appointments being entirely in the hands of the local governments, the Secretary of State is not informed as to the particular qualifications of the gentlemen who are from time to time appointed. Every appointment is in the first instance provisional, the nominee being on probation for at least two years. No one is finally admitted into the service until the local government has reported to the Government of India that he has acquitted himself satisfactorily during his term of probation, and has passed all the prescribed examinations. The rules also provide that no one can be nominated for employment if more than 25 years of age, except on grounds of merit and ability proved in the service of Government, or in the practice of a profession, clearly indicating that men of proved merit and ability can be appointed.

In answer to a further question by Mr. Macfarlane.

Mr. Cross said:—It certainly is not intended to invest anyone with jurisdiction over Europeans who has not a perfect knowledge of the English language.

Mr. Macfarlane asked whether it was the new measure or the Act of 1833, which laid down the position that a knowledge of the English language should be a necessary qualification.

Mr. Cross.—The new offices about to be conferred will depend upon the will of the Viceroy, who would never think of appointing in any circumstances, any one who did not understand English. (Hear.)

THE MAHARAJAH DULEEP SINGH.

On August 21, Mr. Onslow asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether there was any truth in the report that the Maharajah Duleep Singh had postponed his visit to India; if so, for how long; and, whether Her Majesty's Government intended to grant him a further sum of money out of the revenues of India.

Mr. Gladstone.—No communication has been received from the Maharajah with regard to the postponement of his journey to India. When, some time ago, a desire to make that journey was expressed, the Maharajah was informed by my noble friend the Secretary of State for War, who was then Secretary of State for India, that he would have to conform with the instructions of the Viceroy which might be given him there with respect to his journey. No intention has been formed or expressed by Her Majesty's Government of making an increased money grant to the Maharajah. I may say with respect to this question of the journey, and what may grow out of it, that it has recently been referred to the Government of India.

ARMY AND INDIA MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Mr. Acland asked the Secretary of State for War what was the reason of the distinction between candidates for commissions in Her Majesty's Army Medical Department and candidates for commissions in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service with regard to the marks gained by them as Netley, which in the case of the candidates for the Indian Medical Service were counted, and in that of the candidates for the Army Medical Department were not counted, in the totals which determine in each case respectively their order of merit; and whether it was intended to maintain that distinction.

The Marquis of Hartington.—The examination at the conclusion of the Netley course is, in the case of Army Medical candidates, a pass examination merely, their relative precedence having been settled at the entrance examination. With the Indian candidates on the contrary the Netley course is competitive and aids in determining the position during subsequent service. The system for the British officers was deliberately adopted, after very full inquiry, by a Committee appointed to consider the causes of the unsatisfactory supply of candidates for the Army Medical Service, which took evidence on this particular point.

INDIAN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION BILL.

Mr. Hopwood, for Mr. Agnew, asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the recent publication in *The Times* of the minutes or report by certain Judges of the Calcutta High Court on the Jurisdiction Bill was a premature and unauthorized publication; and whether, seeing that the report in question had been but before the public, he would also lay before the public the minutes or reports on the same subject that had been recorded by the Bombay and Madras High Courts, in order that comparison might be made with the report of the Calcutta Judges.

Mr. Cross.—Strictly speaking, it may perhaps be said that the publication of the report referred to by my hon. friend is irregular and premature, but it is really not a matter of much moment. The reports of the High Courts of Madras and Bombay will be laid on the table with the other reports of the local Governments.

Sir S. Northcote, in the absence of Mr. Stanhope, asked the Under-Secretary of State for India when he proposed to make his promised statement giving in a summary form, the views of the local governments in India upon the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill.

Mr. Cross.—The official replies of the local Governments have not yet reached the India Office, but I believe the following may be taken to be a correct statement of the answers, so far as they have been received:—Bengal and Assam urge withdrawal of the Bill; Madras, Bombay, Punjab, North-West Provinces, Central Provinces are against the withdrawal; Coorg, Hyderabad, and Burmah have not yet sent in their reports. I may add that we understand that various modifications of the Bill are suggested by the local Governments.

Mr. Stanhope asked on the 22nd ultimo, whether the extracts from the reports of the Indian Local Governments recently referred to in connexion with what was known as the Ilbert Bill could be printed and circulated during the recess.

Mr. Gladstone said so far as he could see there would be no objection to complying with this reasonable request.

HERR SILBIGER AND THE MAHARAJAH OF JEYPORE.

In the House of Commons, on the 20th ult., Mr. Onslow asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was true that the Austro-Hungarian Government had addressed an elaborate remonstrance to Her Majesty's Government in regard to the case of Herr Silbiger, an Austrian subject, *versus* the Maharajah of Jeypore; and whether the papers on the subject could be laid before Parliament.

Mr. Cross.—It is the case that in May last the Austrian Government, through their representative in London requested a further consideration of Herr Silbiger's claim, enclosing certain documents in support of their application. The matter was again fully considered by the Secretary of State in Council, with the result that there appeared no ground for reopening here a question on which the Government of India had more than once expressed a very decided view. The further papers submitted, have, however, been forwarded to that Government. An intimation to the foregoing effect, has, I believe, been made to the Austrian Ambassador who, it is right I should mention, was informed in some detail in March, 1881, of the grounds of the decision arrived at by the Indian Government in the matter.

THE LATE MAHARAJAH OF TANJORE.

Mr. A. O'Connor asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was a fact that Serbojee Rajah, of the Palace, Tanjore, was adopted by the senior Radee, and the other Ranees of the late Maharajah of Tanjore; whether the application by all the 15 Ranees, dated December 12, 1855, the petitions, and mahazernames from the merchants and inhabitants of Tanjore, and the memorials of Serbojee Rajah though his counsel Mr. Kavanagh proving the claims of Serbojee to the position and dignity of his adoptive father, the late Maharajah, had been summarily rejected by the Government; and whether at the present moment Serbojee Rajah was living at Tanjore unprovided for and totally depending upon the charity of friends.

Mr. Cross,—Nearly eight years after the death of the Rajah of Tanjore and the lapse of that State to Government, the senior Ranee wished to adopt Serbojee Rajah as her heir; but Government refused to recognize any adoption, so far as claims to succession to State property were concerned. A nephew performed the funeral ceremonies of the late Rajah in the presence of the Resident; but it is not known who this nephew was. Nothing is known at the Indian Office of the judgment of the High Court in May, 1865. The various memorials presented soon after the lapse of the State to Government were fully considered and rejected, as was also Mr. Kavanagh's recent memorial. Serbojee's name cannot be traced in the list of Tanjore pensioners, and nothing is known at the India Office as to his pecuniary means.

SPECIAL POLICE-TAX AT SALEM.

Mr. Molloy asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he would inquire into the truth of certain statements in the *Madras Standard*, dated June last, as to the method of levying a special police-tax which has been imposed on the inhabitants of the town of Salem in consequence of a riot which occurred there—viz. "that the tax is fixed in accordance to the will and caprice of a revenue officer, and that the collector simply confirms the assessment;" and, if this was a true statement, whether he would take steps to relieve these people from undue taxation.

Mr. Cross.—The special police-tax to which the hon. member for Queen's County refers, is levied on the inhabitants of Salem under Madras Act III. of 1882, which corresponds with the law in other parts of India. The Act provides that "the magistrate of the district after inquiry, if necessary, shall assess the proportion in which the amount is to be paid by the inhabitants according to his judgment of their respective means." The collector of Salem is responsible to the Government of Madras for the manner in which he discharges the duties imposed upon him under the Act; and the Secretary of State sees no reason to interfere.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

On the 21st ultimo Mr. Summers asked the under-Secretary of State for India whether it was true, as stated by Mr. A. K. Connell, in his work on the "Economic Revolution of India," that interest charge for Guaranteed and State railways, paid out of the ordinary revenues, amounted in 1881-82 to over £32,000,000, and to over £34,000,000 if loss by exchange be taken into account; and whether, in view of those two items, loss by exchange and past interest charges, the Indian railways earnt 5¼ per cent. on the whole capital outlay.

Mr. Cross.—Up to the 39th of June, 1882, the amount advanced to the guaranteed railway companies (omitting the East Indian) was £25,349,000, and the Government share of surplus receipts amounted to £1,697,000, giving an excess of £23,647,000. When the East Indian Railway was purchased, the guaranteed interest advanced amounted to £4,505,000. The surplus profits received by Government have amounted to £6,523,000, or £2,818,000 in excess of the amount advanced it as a guaranteed line. The total sum advanced may, therefore, be put at £21,629,000. If loss by exchange on past transactions be added the amount will no doubt be greater. The capital cost of all the lines open to traffic on the 31st of December, 1882, was about 143 trores—the net revenue was 78 lakhs—or 5·37 per cent. If the capital cost be raised by the addition of the interest advanced to (say) 167 crores, the net revenue was 4·6 per cent.

AN INDIAN STUDENT IN LONDON.

AT the Middlesex Sessions, on Aug. 22, Blanche Coulton, a young woman giving her age as eighteen, was indicted for stealing three gold rings, value £20, the goods of Taheir Uddin Ahmed.

The prosecutor is an Anglo-Indian, and entered as a law student at the Temple. On July 13, he met the prisoner at the London Bridge Station of the Brighton Railway. She told him she was waiting for her parents, and asked him to stay with her till they arrived. They waited for several trains, but as no one came she asked him to go for a drive with her, and he got into a private landau with her. They drove about for some time and returned to the station in time to meet the last train. The girl's parents did not come by this, and the prosecutor, at her invitation, went home with her to 3, Stanhope-terrace, Regent's Park, and stayed their all night in a room which the prisoner said was her father's room. The next day they went again to London Bridge, but the girl's relatives did not arrive, and they returned to Stanhope-terrace. There after lunch, the prosecutor gave the prisoner his rings to look at while he went to wash his hands, and on his return she had disappeared. She did not return to the house, and he afterwards discovered that she had only taken the rooms on the morning of the day he had met her, when she had told the landlady a story about expecting her father and other relatives up from Brighton. Neither the father nor any of the relatives had since appeared, and, meeting the prisoner some time afterwards at the Fisheries Exhibition, the prosecutor had given her into custody.

For the defence it was contended that the prosecutor had given the prisoner the rings as he had no money with him, and that she had given two of them to the livery stable keeper who supplied her with the carriage, and the other she had pawned. None of the rings were of the value that had been set upon them, the two that had been given to the livery stable keeper being only worth 25s.

In cross-examination, the prosecutor said he belonged to the North of Bengal, and had been in this country over two years. He was a student of the Middle Temple. When he met her at the station he did not put his arms round her waist or kiss her, as he regarded her as an educated lady, and treated her as such. She had told him that her father was a doctor, and he had been for a long time abroad, and that she had not seen him for several years. After staying all night in what she said was her father's room, he had breakfast, a very good one, chops, &c. (Laughter.) He had not paid for such refreshments. He was her guest, and she told him that she was in a good position. He gave her a silk handkerchief, to put round her neck, and as she fancied it, being Indian scented, he presented it to her, but he did not present her with his rings. She did not ask him to give her money, nor did he at such a request present her with his rings. He had plenty of money in his pocket—at least he had sufficient for the time, nearly £10.

By the Judge; When he saw her at the Fisheries Exhibition he took off his hat, shook hands with her, and said that he was sorry he would have to give her into custody for the theft of the rings. The prisoner bowed to him first.

Police-constable Kerr, 222 B, said that when he took the prisoner into custody she said that she did not steal the rings, but that the prisoner had given them to her. She then stated that she had given two of the rings to Mr. Selby, the livery-stable keeper, as a deposit for the hire of the landau.

Henry Selby, of 13, Wilton-road, brother of the proprietor of the livery stables, said that the prisoner asked him on July 15 last to have a landau to go to Hampton Court. He said he could not oblige her, as all his landauns were out, and he had only a victoria left. The witness then described his recommending her to a carriage company and gave in detail the terms of the engagement of the carriage.

Mr. Griffiths addressed the jury for the defence, contending that the assertion of the accused that the rings had been made a present to her was correct.

At two o'clock the jury retired to consider their verdict, and after about two hour's deliberation, returned into court with a verdict of acquittal.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

THE following are the names of the gentlemen selected in 1881, who, after two years' training in England, have passed the final examination:—

Name.	Presidency or Division of Presidency to which assigned.	Total No. of Marks.
Patridge, W. R.	N.-W. P., Punjab, and Oude	2975
Fenton, M. W.	N.-W. P., Punjab, and Oude	2718
Rand, W. C.	Bombay	2666
Holmes, J. M.	N.-W. P., Punjab, and Oude	2400
Hartnoll, H. S.	Burmah	2388
Teunon, W.	Bengal Lower Provinces	2377
Forbes, G. F. G.	N.-W. P., Punjab, and Oude	2297
Wilson, T. C.	N.-W. P., Punjab, and Oude	2274
Carnduff, H. W. C.	Bengal Lower Provinces	2264
Harvey, W.	Bombay	2254
Shaw, A. T. A.	Bengal Lower Provinces	2235
Hughes, H. A.	Bombay	2070
Miller, L. C.	Madras	2030
Dodgson, C. G.	Bombay	1991
Cookson, H. C.	N.-W. P., Punjab, and Oude	1890
Cobb, W. H.	N.-W. P., Punjab, and Oude	1809
Campbell, G. E. L.	Madras	1804
Lyon, P. C.	Bengal Lower Provinces	1741
Cholmeley, N. G.	Burmah	1729
Maude, W.	Bengal Lower Provinces	1643
Gamble, R. A.	Bombay	1625
Lucas, A.	Bombay	1602
Gadell, A. Wm. R.	Bengal Lower Provinces	1598
Herald, J. L.	Bengal Lower Provinces	1469
Elwin, E. A.	Madras	1434
Campbell, J. S.	N.-W. P., Punjab, and Oude	1327
Fitz-Maurice, J. D. S.	Bombay	
Monhan, J. H.	Bengal Lower Provinces	1320

The following gentleman, who was selected in 1880, has also passed this examination:—

Shipley, R.	Madras	1494

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

THE *North German Gazette* in its issue of August 22, called attention to the recent attacks of the French press against Germany, and to the extreme vehemence employed by the French preachers of revenge, and declares that France thus renders herself the sole State which continually threatens the peace of Europe. "Such a state of affairs," adds the sem-official organ, "cannot continue without seriously endangering peace; for the higher the flood of those passions rises which are ceaselessly fomented by an unscrupulous agitation for the attainment of manifold ends, the less can it be foreseen how it will be possible to restrain those passions within the bounds imposed by an external show of peace."

The Paris papers unanimously repel the accusations made against the French press in the above article. They declare that the provocation proceeds from that journal alone, and that the French press has never taken up an aggressive attitude towards Germany. Any contrary allegations are stigmatised as calumnies, forming part of a vast system of intimidation against France. The *Journal des Débats* and the *République Francaise* state that before pronouncing judgment upon the *North German Gazette* article they await information upon the reasons for such inexplicable charges. The *Siècle* says the mass of the French public will read the article with regret, but at the same time with indifference, for they know that the France of 1883 is not the France of 1873. France only asks to be allowed to live peaceably with her neighbours. But at the present time she has soldiers and cannon enough to be able to disdain any threats, above all when they are made with so little justice and moderation.

Great excitement was occasioned in Paris on Wednesday by the publication of the *North German Gazette* article. There was a general fall of prices on the Bourse.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Aug. 22:—In view of the increasing violence of the recent language of the French Press in reference to Germany, it has been thought necessary to issue what is generally interpreted as an official warning to France to be more guarded in her expressions of opinion in future, at least in matters affecting the German Empire. This authoritative declaration appears as a leading article in the columns of the *Norddeutsche Zeitung*. The writer says that:—"In the German Empire most people take but rare and cursory notice of the war the French Press of all parties is, under the most varied forms and for the most divergent objects, incessantly waging against France's Eastern neighbour. While the French journals have thus been indulging in violent and unbecoming attacks, the coolness the Germans show in dealing with politics has up to the present time prevented their national susceptibilities from being to any large extent affected. They, in fact, find a difficulty to comprehending the passions which seek their expression in such a storm of insult and extravagant language as that indulged in for some time past by every organ of the French press. From time to time, however, and at lengthy intervals, it is perhaps wise, were it only out of love for peace, to take notice of these attacks, which continue to recur with constantly-increasing violence. It is well to point out the impression they are calculated inevitably to produce. That impression, as all observers of *sang froid* will admit, is that from the extreme violence of the apostles of revenge, and owing to the echo they find, not only among their own countrymen, but also among the agitators of Alsace-Lorraine, France appears to be the only State which is constantly menacing the peace of Europe. It must be recognised, as a matter of course, that such a state of things cannot possibly continue without seriously compromising that peace whose maintenance is the aim of all serious politicians, for the more the flood of passion increases and gathers strength among those who, with very various aims, are never tired of provoking a perfidious agitation, the more difficult it is to foresee whether, and for how much longer, it will be possible to restrain these passions within the limits of external peace. The present is, accordingly, a fitting occasion to use the popular proverb, 'A force de peindre le diable sur les murs, il finit par apparaitre en personne.'"

The natural consequence of this strong expression of official opinion was a general fall of prices to-day on the Berlin and Vienna Stock Exchanges. The whole of the Press here reproduces the articles with various comments, but all writers are unanimous in interpreting it, not as a sign of approaching war, but simply as a preliminary note of warning to the French Government. The article, I am told, originated at Kissingen, and is designed, without attempting to interfere in any way with French domestic politics, to induce the French Cabinet to curb the unseemly violence of the large class of journals amenable to their influence. Germany, confidently replying on the Triple Alliance as a guarantee of peace, intends by this declaration to show that she has not forgotten the motto of Frederick the Great, "Toujours en védette." This Alliance, by the way, receives an increase of strength that is not to be despised from the visit of the King of Roumania to Berlin and Vienna. The cordial friendship of King Charles to Austria and Germany admits of no doubt. The same way also be said of the King of Servia. The *Kolnische Zeitung* aptly remarks that "an honest agreement, between Roumania, Servia, and Austria, is a guarantee of peace so valuable that for the sake of it Austria may well give way on a mere question of etiquette in regard to the Danube supervision. If Austria is able to preserve the real friendship of her neighbours, Servia and Roumania, then all anxiety about Russian war intrigues in the Balkans will vanish, and the Austro-German Alliance will there too have proved an efficient guarantee of the peace of Europe."

Further comments are published by the Paris papers on the acticle which appeared in the *North German Gazette* on Wednesday. They for the most part repudiate any desire of offer insult or menace to Germany. The *Temps* points out the coincidence of the publication with the summoning of the German Parliament, and thinks that a demand for fresh military credits will be made to that body. The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* states that the announcement that the French Cabinet contemplates mobilizing the Eartern Army Corps has excited serious attention there, and that if the idea is carried out the German Government will make a counter demonstration.

THE ASSASSINATION OF CAREY.

THE Cape papers give full details of the assassination of James Carey. There was a detective on board the Kinfauns Castle in charge of Mr. Hopkins, the ex-manager of a country branch of the Standard Bank, who is charged with embezzlement, and two or three days before the mail steamer arrived in Table Bay it was rumoured that James Carey was on board. No one seems to have paid much attention to the rumour, and it passed by as one of the idle ones so common to ship-board life originating in the circumstance of the presence of Mr. Hopkins and his companion. Carey, or rather Mr. Power, as he was known on board, is described as a fine looking man, with a face clean sheven excepting a heavy dark moustache, and of unassuming manner. He was cheerful throughout the passage, courteous to all whom he addressed, and very attentive to his children. There was nothing to indicate throughout the voyage that Power was James Carey, or that O'Donnell bore him any ill-feeling. It is noteworthy that O'Donnell had only taken his passage for Table Bay, but a few days before arriving there he paid the difference between the passage amounts to enable him to go on to Natal. He is said to have a good supply of money with him.

The fore-cabin Steward of the Kinfauns Castle stated:—"I was reading the *Cape Argus* on last Saturday morning in the fore cabin. Mr. O'Donnell was sitting next to me. I said to Mr. Leonard, who had lent me the paper, 'Did you see this in the paper about Carey, the informer.' He said, 'No; what is that? I read the paragraph to him. O'Donell exclaimed, 'If I had known he was on board of the ship I would have swung for him.' He looked awfully excited, and turned pale in the face. I saw how excited he was, and I changed the subject immediately. Mr. O'Donnell was an abstemious man. He told a passenger, who told me, that he could not drink, because he had suffered from sunstroke, and if he drank he did not know what he was doing. Immediately after I read the paper he came and had a bottle of stout. I then asked him why he inquired about Carey, and he said he wished to treat him as a friend. This was about 1 o'clock, and he was transferred to the Melrose about 2 o'clock.

Captain Rose, of the Melrose, makes the following statement:—"I left Cape Town at 5 p m. on July 28th. Everything went well until 3·45 p.m. on the 29th, when I was summoned by cries of 'Murder' forward. I immediately proceeded to the scene of the alarm and went down into the fore cabin, and saw a passenger, who I was told was named Power, lying on the deck in the after part of the saloon, wounded, as I was informed, by three shots of a revolver fired at him by a passenger named O'Donnell, who was calmly seated on a settee in the middle of the cabin, with a woman clinging round his neck, who I was informed was his wife. At once, on viewing the circumstances of the case, I gave orders to the chief officer to have O'Donnell put in irons and secured, which was at once done. Dr. Everitt, M. L. A., who was a passenger, promptly came to the wounded man, and attended him with the greatest care up to the time that he expired—about three-quarters of an hour from the time that he was shot—and who handed me a copy of the enclosed statement. Reports were current previous to leaving Cape Town that Power, a passenger who came out in the Kinfauns Castle, was supposed to be James Carey, the Irish informer. Cognizant of these reports, and the unfortunate affair referred to having taken place, I immediately instituted a most minute search of O'Donnell's effects, and discovered in his box in his cabin a large revolver and a box of cartridges, also a suspicious looking case, measuring 9in. and 7in. deep, which, on carefully opening, I found was an electric machine, which I deemed prudent to at once heave overboard. I took ever precaution for the safeguard of the prisoner till my arrival in Algoa Bay. I found no luggage belonging to him in the luggage room. His wife was also placed under strict surveillance during the night.

ENO versus STIMULANTS.—Stimulants and insufficient amount of Exercise frequently derange the liver. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT. —"All our customers for Eno's Fruit Salt would not be without it upon any consideration, they have received so much benefit from it.—WOOD BROTHERS, Chemists, Jersey, 1878." CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without you have been imposed upon by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Prepared by J. C. ENO'S Patent, at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM LONDON S. E.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 12.

ON the London Stock Exchange Three-per-cent. Consols have receded to 100⅜. Four per cent. rupee Securities are unaltered; but Four-and-a-half per cent. show a rise of ⅛, the closing rate being £83¾ per one thousand rupees. No alteration in other stocks.

In the General Produce markets seeds and wheat remain unchanged.

The Manchester Piece-goods Market is firm, but there is little doing. Prices are unaltered.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed firm for Surats and Americans; arrivals steady. Sales 10,000 bales, of which 2,500 bales Surats, Good Oomrawuttee is quoted at 4 7-16d. a rise of 1-16d. There is no alteration in the other spot quotations. Middling Uplands in New York remains at 10⅛ cents. on the spot; but "futures" for December show a fall of 5 points, the closing price being 10·37 cents. The figures to date are given below:—

	1883	1882	1881
Total receipts up to Monday	52,000	50,900	116,300
Tuesday's receipts	9,000	6,000	17,800
Total since 1st Sept.	61,000	56,900	134,100

EXCHANGE.—As usual on Council bills day, business has been quiet, and rates are unaltered both here and in Calcutta:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 9-16d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7½d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 23-32 to 1 7¾d.
Credits, 3 months sight	1s. 7 13-16d.
Francs, 3 months' sight	fcs. 2·09.

GOVERNMENT PAPER quiet—4 per cents. Rs. 99⅛; 4½ per cents. Rs. 103½.

SHARES.—Port Cannings have advanced to Rs. 355, but Colabas have declined to Rs. 825 per share. There is a somewhat better feeling for Press Securities, and sales have been effected of Bombay Cottons at Rs. 950; Mofussils at Rs. 462½; and New Indians at Rs. 230. Mill shares are weaker, and rates have further given way Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. Some Dhurrumseys were sold at Rs. 715; Empress at Rs. 877½; Framjee Petits at Rs. 925; Hindostans at Rs. 1,135; Jewraz Balloos at Rs. 1,215; Khandesh at Rs. 970; Khataos at Rs. 1,110; Manockjee Petits at Rs. 1,410; Morarjees at Rs. 1,560; New Great Easterns at Rs. 1,100; Orientals at Rs. 755; Prince of Wales at Rs. 265; Sholapores at Rs. 1,565; and Western Indias at Rs. 1,045. There is a further fall of Rs. 25 per share in Bombay and Burmah Tradings, which have changed hands at Rs. 4,450, for the original and Rs. 905 for the new issue.

COTTON.—The market remains firm, but there has not been any business of importance transacted in consequence of dealers asking prices which are above the level of Liverpool quotations. For New Cotton an advance of about Rs. 2 per candy is demanded by sellers. We quote:—

		Per candy.
Machine-ginned Broach,		Rs. 180
Oomrawuttee,	F.G.	„ 171
Do.	Good	„ 165-166
Do.	F.G.F.	„ 158-159
Dhollera	F.G.	„ 171
Do.	Good	„ 164-166
Do.	F.G.F.	„ 158
Bengal	Good	„ 138
Westerns	Good	„ 157-158
Do.	F.G.F.	„ 151
Dharwar Saw-ginned,	Good	„ 165-166
Compta		„ 145-146
New Machine-ginned Broach	Good	„ 208-209Mar
„ Oomrawuttee	Good	„ 179-180 „

LINSEED continues firm. There are buyers in the market at Rs. 5-14 to Rs. 5-14½ per cwt.

RAPESEED is strong owing, it is said, to purchases for fulfilling time-bargain contracts. Stocks on the spot are very small, and any parcels arriving are readily taken up. An advance of 4 annas per cwt. has been established all round. We quote:—Guzerat, Rs. 8-4 to Rs. 8-5; Cawnpore Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 8; Brown, Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 7-6.

WHEAT.—There is a falling off in the inquiry but as stocks in the hands of native dealers are limited, prices have been well maintained. White Pessie No. 1 Rs. 33½ to Rs. 34 per candy; Yellow, Rs. 28 to Rs. 28¾; Luskari Rs. 26½ to Rs. 27; Catha, Rs. 24¼ to Rs. 24½.

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. Liverpool *via* Canal 20s. seeds and wheat, measurement 20s. to 21s. 3d.; forward loading 23s. 9d. to 25s. Trieste and Venice can be done at 20s., but there is very little cargo offering.

PIECE-GOODS.—Notwithstanding continued firmness in the home cotton markets, there is little or no improvement in the demand for Piece-goods here, and the business passing is of a very restricted nature.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	756¼
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	865
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	— 250	12½	5 do.	93

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3 0	5 p.ct	350
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130 14-6	do.	25
Ditto	..	£20	65 7-3	do.	73
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	82
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,040
Do. New Shares	£1	£18	6-5-0	do.	315

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	1,120
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	1sp.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 170	1,150
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 51	410
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 75	625
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	70
Bombay Cotton Press	200	500	500		950
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,215
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	225
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,385
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	350 p.s.	3,975
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.s.	640
Manmar Manfg. Co	600	250	250	...	330
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	462½
New Indian Press	2,409	125	125	Rs. 30	230
Prince of W. Press	500	......	500	100	665
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	565
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,275
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co	450	0		80	875

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Colonel Fytche, 407 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

THE steamer St. Bernard, 1,447 tons, Captain G. Davey, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Columbian, 1,404 tons, Captain G. J. W. Baldwin, with sail to-day for Jeddha, with a general cargo and 1,000 pilgrims as deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Eden Hall, 2,353 tons, Captain A. S. Macdougall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (8th Aug.), with a cargo of 800 tons coals. The vessels is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ellora, 1,470 tons, Captain J. H. Warman, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo.—Revd. G. W. Jackson, and Miss M. M. Crawford. For Carwar.—Mrs. P. Gangle. For Calcutta.—Mr. G. Watts, and Mr. C. A. Watts. For Marmagoa.—Mr. James Allad. For Coast and Calcutta—Ten deck.

ARRIVALS

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Bokhara (s)	Weighell	Trieste, Aug. 19.
	Eden Hall(s)	Macdougall.	Cardiff, Aug. 8.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Ellora (s)	Warman	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Columbian, Baldwin, to Jeddah.
Steamer St. Bernard, Davey, to Liverpool.
Barque Colonel Fytche, Nacoda, to Moulmein.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer President Garfield, to Malta.
Steamer Pachumba, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Burmah, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Rochampton, to Jeddah.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 12.

FROM GLASGOW.

California s—25 cases papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 75 cases whiskey, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

California s—50 packages bar soap, John S. Elmore and Co; 100 kegs lead ore, Ruttonjee Veerjee.

FROM LONDON.

Goolpara s—20 cases eau de cologne, Hajee Essac Soob and Son.

Sutlej s—100 cases slate pencils, Latham Abercombie and Co; 5 cases amiline dye, Ruttonjee Jeewraj.

FROM ANTWERP.

Lepanto s—24 casks zinc sheets, W. and A. Graham and Co; 250 boxes window glass, Jeewajee Essajee; 48 boxes window glass, Essoofally Abdoolally; 75 cases geneva, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Sutlej s—8 cases beads, Ebrahim Esmalljee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Knight of St. Patrick s—300 bales cotton dropping, Runchordass Heerjee; 2,400 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey and Co; 66 cwts wheat, Remington and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 1,600 cwts bones, Khanmahomed Nensey: 200 bales cotton wast, Madon Bhimjee; 593¾ cwts coir yarn, Cullianjee Nursee; 800 cwts bones, Mahomed Corjee; 1,600 cwts bones, Ebram Remtoola; 21¼ cwts tallow, Heptoola Shaik Adum and Co; 55 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Dadabhoy Ketruck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

California s—600 gingellyseed 300 cwts mowra flowers, 300 cwts mowra seeds and 75 cwts castor seed, Ghella Bhermull; 457½ cwts copra, Surig Sallay Mahomed and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ortelius s—6,000 cwts wheat, M. Spiteri and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Newminster s—120 this ivory, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mount Tailor s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ellora s—49 bales cotton, Ramgopal Foolchund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—25 bales twist, Roognath Juggonath; 55 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 45 bales twist, R. Bhookundass; 34 bales twist, Hajee Ellias Ally; 43 chests opium, The P. and O. Co; 19 cwts cloves, H. S. Misree; 34 cwts cloves and 1 cwts peacock feathers, R. Dattoo; 5¾ cwts horns, Mahamed Luckomsey; 1¾ cwts ivory, Ludhabhoy Chattoo; 25 bales grey cloth and 100 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 80 bales twist, Hajee Adam Esmal and Co: 25 bales twist, F. D. Petil.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For Judgment.

29-81—Jafferson, B. and D.—C. A. Turner vs. Haji Beebee and others—Craigie, L. and O.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

190-81—Smith and F.—Mahomed Haji Ahmed vs. the Secretary of State for India in Council—H. Cleveland.

For further direction and costs.

520-80—Bomonji and H.—Murarji Poonja vs. Cooverji Ludha and another—Hore, C. and B.—Part heard.

Long Causes.

424-81—R. M. Sayani and J. C. Cama—Thakersey Dewraj and others vs. Hurbhum Nursey and others—Tobin and R., Macfarlane and E.

153-83—In person (a pauper), Dayraj Luckoo vs. Crupal Luckoo.

25-83—Craigie, L. and O.—C. H. B. Forbes vs Sorabjee Eduljee Dubash and others—Macfarlane and E. J. C. Cama.

28-83—Jefferson, B. and D.—Memon Cassum Hajee Mitha vs Memon Aba Essa and another—R. M. Sayani (As against 2nd defendant).

17-83—Tobin and R.—Chawa Karen Killote &c vs Ashabai and others—Khunderao M., H. C. and B.

40-83—Jefferson, B. and D.—Radhabai vs Damodhar Gangaram and others—Tyabjee and D.

43-83—Payne and G.—Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas vs Jumnadass Doolubdass—In person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

31-81—Macfarlane and E. (for pauper) Currim Adumji vs. Mahomed Adumji and others—Tyabji and D.

558-80—Shapurji and T.—Pranjiwandas Nuthoobhoy and another vs. Nagji Jaitha—Tobin and R.

462-82—Macfarlane and E.—D. S. Kemp vs. Manockji Cursetji Shroff—J. C. Cama.

525-81—Macfarlane and E.—Jafferji Abdoolally vs. Abdool Hoosein Dawoodbhoy—M. M. Munshi.

452-82—In person—Chandoobhoy Cassumbhoy and others vs. T. F. Punnett—Prescot and W.

455-82—Tyabji and D.—Futtehalli Shaik Ahmed vs. Syed Abdool Rahiman bin Syed Husson—M. M. Munshi.

84-82—Cleveland, L. and N.—Permanundas Jewandas vs. Jumnabai and another—Shapurji and T., and C. L. and O.

530-81—Cleveland, L. and N.—Kessowjee Naik vs C. A. Turner—Craigie, L. and O.

149-82—Mirza H. K. Sattay Mahomed Ahmed Joonus vs John Mahomed Hajee Joosub and others.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 10.

Cure, Lieut., Glosestershire, on leave, from Kurrachee.

Law, Capt., Glosestershire, on leave, from Kurrachee, Peters, Surgn.-Major, on leave, from Quetta.

Watson, Lieut., C. I. Horse, on leave, from Central India.

September 11.

Turner, Lieut., 23rd Madras L. I., on leave, from Nagpore.

September 12.

Little, Lieut., 9th Lancers, from leave, from England.

Maltby, Capt., 2nd Infy. H. C., from leave, from England.

Duncan, Surgn.-Major, from leave, from England.

O'Callaghan, Surgn., on leave, from Mhow.

Lynch, Major, 1st Grenadiers N. I., from leave, from England.

Radcliffe, Capt., Comst. Dept., on leave, from Poona.

Wade, Bgde.-Surgn., from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 11.

Watson, Lieut., C. I. Horse, on leave, to England.

September 12.

Montgomery, Lieut., 8th Bombay N. I., from leave, to Nusserabad.

Little, Lieut., 9th Lancers, from leave, to Umballa.

Wade, Bgde.-Surgn., from leave, to Meerut.

Barren, Surgn., on leave, to Bhooj.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Depy. Surg.-Genl. B. Simpson, M.D., Depy. Surg.-Genl. Central Provinces, and Offg. Surg.-Genl., Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Surg.-Genl., Punjab, during the absence, on furlough on medical certificate, of Depy. Surg.-Genl. S. C. Townsend, C.B., or until further orders.

The Hon. J. Norris, Barrister-at-Law, one of H. M.'s Counsel, and a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for 1 month, from 18th Nov.

The Hon. H. T. Prinsep, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave, for 1 month and 7 days, from 17th Nov.

The Ven'ble J. Baly, M.A., Archdeacon of Calcutta, is permitted to retire from the service, from 15th inst.

The services of Mr. W. Lee-Warner, M.A., C.S., on special duty with the Education Commission, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Bomay.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Surg. W. H. Neilson, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Madras), is appointed to officiate as medical officer of the Erimpoorah Irregular Force, during the absence, on leave, of Surg. J. Scully, or until further orders.

The services of Mr. J. H. A. Tremenheere, M.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Fort St. George, from 23rd Aug.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Mr. H. E. M. James, Bo. C. S., resumed charge of his duties as Postmaster-Genl., Bengal, from Mr. J. Dillon, before noon, on 27th Aug.

Mr. R. Logan, B.C.S., received charge of the offices of Acctt.-Genl., N.-W. P. and Oudh, and Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency at Allahabad, from Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, B.C.S., afternoon, on 27th Aug.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Punjab Frontier Force—3rd Punjab Cavy.—Lieut. E. Inglis, Sqdn. Officer, 5th Punjab Cavy., to be Sqdn. Officer, vice Lieut. J. B. De-la-P. Beresford, who retires, and to officiate as Adjt.

5th Punjab Cavy.—Lieut. A. D. Davidson, Offg. Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infy., on probation, to be Offg. Sqdn. Officer, on probation, vice Lieut. E. Inglis, transferred to the 3rd Punjab Cavy.

1st Sikh Infantry.—Lieut. J. M. Stewart, attached to the 9th Bombay N. I., to be Offg. Wing Officer, on probation.

4th Punjab Cavy.—Lieut. A. R. Browning, Offg. Wing Officer, on Probation, to be Wing Officer vice Lieut. S. W. Jervis, appointed to the 1st Punjab Infy.

5th Punjab Infantry.—Lieut. C. M. Eales, attached to the 27th Madras N. I., to be Offg. Wing Officer, on probation; Lieut. A. A. J. Johnstone, Leinster Regt., a candidate for the B.S.C., to officiate at Wing Officer, on probation, from 17th Aug.

6th Punjab Infantry.—Lieut. T. Quin, attached so the 23rd Madras N. I., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation; Lieut. D. J. O. Taylor, attached to the 13th Bombay N. I., to be Offg. Wing Officer, on probation.

Furlough and Leave.—Maj. J. R. McK. Homfray, Genl. List Infy., is granted leave in India (p. a.) for 6 months; Lieut. C. G. Harris, Royal Irish Rifles, Offg. Wing Officer, Bhopal Battalion, on probation, is granted leave in India (m. c.) for 30 days.

The following promotion is made subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps. Maj. (Bt. Lieut.-Col.) James Calder Stewart, Bengal S. C., to be Lieut.-Col., 4th Sept. To be Lieut.-Colonel Lieut.-Col. Llewellyn Wavell, B. S. C., has been permitted to retire from the service from 18th July.

Rewards.—H. E. the Govr.-Genl. in Council is pleased to admit Lance-Duffadar Upar Singh and Trumpeter Sarain Singh of the 13th Bengal Lancers, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit for bravery displayed by them at Kassasin on 9th Sept. 1882.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Govr-Genl. in Council is pleased to order the undermentioned temporary promotions to Exec. Engr. 4th Grade, from the dates specified. Mr. R. J. Bailey, Assist. Engr. 1st Grade, British Burma, from 1st July. Hon. L. M. St. Clair, Assist. Engr., 1st Grade, Central Provinces, from 24th July. Babu Preonath Benerjee, Assist. Engr., 1st Grade, Assam, from 23rd Aug.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

The following temporary promotions are made, from 21st July, 1883. Mr. J. Connor, Assist. Surveyor, 1st Grade, in the seconded list, to officiate as Surveyor, 4th Grade, vice Mr. W. Stotesbury, but to continue in the seconded list while filling the post of Draftsman in the Head-Quarters Drawing Office at Calcutta. Mr. T. H. Dunne, Assist. Surveyor, 1st Grade, to officiate as Surveyor, 4th Grade vice Mr. J. Connor. Mr. W. R. Vyall, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, having availed himself, on the forenoon of 1st Aug. 1883 of the furlough granted him in Notification dated 9th July the following temporary promotion is made, from the same date:—Mr. J. Bond, Assist. Surveyor, 1st Grade, to officiate as Surveyor, 4th Grade.

30th Aug.—Mr. Earnest Fitzharding Barkeley is appointed an Assist. Surveyor, 3rd Grade, from 1st Sept. next, to fill an existing vacancy.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street, Poona, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

HOAR—PROCTER—August 16, at St. Mary's, Stoke Newington, N., by the Rev. H. S. Chesshire, James Frederick Hoar, Bombay, to Louise Ada Procter, Stoke Newington.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BABINGTON—September 7, at Morar, the wife of Major C. W. Babington, 27th P. I, of a daughter, which only survived its birth a few hours.

FRASER—September 5, at the Brewery, Naini Tal, the wife of J. Fraser, of a daughter.

LOCKHART—September 6, at Gurkha, Chuprah, the wife of R. Stewart Lockhart, of a daughter (still-born).

DEATH.

DE RHE PHILIPE—September 4, at Simla, Clara Sophia Warwich, the wife of Geo. Wm. de Rhe-Philipe.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1883.

WITH a remarkable example in our recollection we cannot accept the summary telegraphed to a contemporary as an authentic version of what the *Times* may say in a leading article. Probably there never was a more flagrant perversion of the truth than was contained in that extraordinary communication with regard to Mr. Grant Duff. This circumstance ought to make every one chary in accepting any version of the "leading journal's" views supplied through our contemporary's peculiar agency. Had we not been forewarned in this respect, our Simla correspondent's telegram published yesterday would have been sufficient to prepare us against the extraordinary assumptions we are asked to accept with regard to Reuter's telegram on the Jurisdiction Bill opinions. With such evidence as was received, the *Times* surely could not have charged the Indian Government with "tampering with public channels of news." As a matter of fact, the Government of India know nothing of the information which was supplied by Reuter's agent at Simla. This was explained by the telegram we published yesterday. The error in the figures was telegraphic, and we are authorised by Reuter's agent to say that a correction was sent immediately it was discovered in India. Of the good taste or policy of assuming that the mistake in question emanated from the Government of India, we need say little. Those who have made this discreditable accusation are they who have been foremost in asserting their solicitude for the prestige of Englishman. If our national prestige did not depend on the individual merits of our countrymen, it would not exist very long; and, certainly, anomalous legislative enactments would not prolong it. It is something, however, to know that the men most violent in asserting the superiority of Englishmen in general are least careful of the personal honour of the English statesman who are charged with the Government of its most splendid dependency.

THE old aphorism respecting the divergencies of doctors seems to be exemplified in some of the conclusions drawn by the late Surgeon-General of H. M.'s forces in the Bombay Presidency, viz., Dr. Gilborne, and the present one, Dr. Auchinleck, with regard to the health of the European troops in the Bombay command. One of the numerous functions of the Surgeon-General is to submit yearly to Government a medical history of the European troops for the past year. The history, of course, treats of many interesting statistical facts, and embodies reports by the Deputy Surgeon-General on their particular circles, and is concluded by a number of general remarks which bear on the health of the troops, causes of sickness, and best means to remove them. Now, Dr. Gilborne, in his report on the year 1881, points out that much intermittent and other fever is due to the over-ventilation of barracks, as men, when heated, are more liable to get chilled, &c. Dr. Auchinleck is of a decidedly contrary opinion, and the reasons he adduces are, we think, sound and to the point. We may quote at full some of his remarks on this subject, which it would be well for those eager sanitary reformers who are continually recommending vast expenditure on theoretical improvements to lay to their heart. He says:—"There is one subject on which I wish to make a few observations, as there appears to be a difference of opinion on the point. I allude to an impression which seems to be growing on the part of some authorities, that a great deal of sickness amongst soldiers is caused by excessive draughts in their barracks, and that the ventilation of these buildings has been overdone. In this idea I cannot concur. Generalising from particular instances is not always safe. If some barracks, situated on the very verge of the sea coast, or on high table-lands in this Presidency, are exposed at certain seasons to very high winds, it must not immediately be concluded that all barracks are similarly circumstanced. The characteristic of the climate of India is stagnation of the atmosphere. It is very rare to find stations suffering from continuous high winds. In the hot weather, certainly, there may be often, during the day, a strong hot wind, but this is not by any means constant; and at night it altogether ceases, and is succeeded by complete stillness. From six o'clock in the evening till late into the following day, there is an absence of all movement of air. The smallest leaf on the tree is scarcely stirred. An atmosphere like pea-soup, composed of smoke from the bazaar and particles of heated dust or sand, rests like a pall upon everything. At such times people feel as if they can hardly breathe, and it is then that heat-apoplexy occurs. Sleep at night is often unobtainable even under a punkah, with a fringe that all but touches the face. Many take their beds outside, far away from the heated buildings, which at that hour radiate out the heat they have absorbed during the day. At such times as these, barrack-rooms can hardly be too lofty, too much ventilated, or have too many openings to the air. Let those who think so but once try what a barrack-room, with twenty or thirty soldiers sleeping in it, is like at midnight, and they will soon be of a different opinion. It was with a full knowledge of what the atmosphere in barracks is at night, hot and still, and tainted with the breathing of a number of individuals, that the Sanitary Commission in India, years ago, decided upon the plans of the noble and lofty double-storied buildings that are now in almost every station in the country. Faults have been found with them, and objections have been made; but, taking them all in all, they are the best that have ever been designed to suit the soldier in this country. In giving the buildings large arched openings in the verandahs, the idea was to have as little blank wall for the sun to play upon as possible, and as was compatible with strength. Fixed venetians were afterwards added to these openings, as it was found the sun's rays penetrated to the interior rooms, and with this addition, the buildings are all but perfect. The enormous expense of their construction prevented more of them than now exist being built, and all later barracks have been raised one story only. But in these, as in the others, the freest ventilation and perflation was the ruling principle. And now we are told that this has been overdone, and that, as a consequence, chills to the body bring on fevers and diarrhœa amongst soldiers. But against this notion there are certain stubborn facts which must be explained and accounted for. How is it, for instance, that in the station of Poona the Wanowrie barracks, which are double-storied, stand on the highest ground in the station, and open to the full force of the winds from the south and west, are so remarkably healthy, whilst the barracks at Ghorpurie, which are only one story high, stand on a lower site, and are comparatively sheltered, are so unhealthy that troops can no longer be put into them?"

Again, further on he says:—"It is, of course, possible that imprudences on the part of young and inexperienced soldiers, in exposing themselves to sudden chills, by rashly throwing off their coats when overheated, and lying down on their beds with a cold wind blowing on them whilst they sleep, may bring on fevers; but this, surely, must not be used as an argument for lessening the ventilation of barrack-rooms, in which so many individuals have to sleep and live in common; and if avoiding chills were alone necessary to save people from fever, assuredly the soldiers of the Rifle Brigade and 78th Highlanders, when quartered in the Ghorpuri barracks, had as fair a chance of escaping as men ever had, for they had been so lectured on this subject by officers and doctors that at night they not only shut the doors of their rooms on the windward side, but even closed them all up on the other side as well, and a number of them followed the advice given to them to discard sheets altogether and sleep between blankets. But it did not appear that these precautions availed, as the men continued to suffer as much as ever from fever, and in the end became so sickly that they had to be removed to Ahmednuggur, where they at once began to improve."

From the above remarks it will be clearly seen that the over-ventilation theory is one easily refuted. One matter which Dr. Auchinleck alludes to most seriously is the increasing sugar-cane cultivation in the neighbourhood of European cantonments, notably, of course, those which have a good water-supply, and especially Poona. Sugar-cane takes about eighteen months to ripen, and the ground is kept under water nearly all the time. After the crop is cut, the ground dries up in the sun, and this is a source of malaria. The question of regulating the nature of the crop the owner of the land is to grow is, of course, a very delicate one, and one in which Government would have to interfere in a judicious and temperate manner, as very great individual hardship of course would ensue if any hard-and-fast rules were laid down regarding cultivation within a certain distance of cantonments. The past year has seen the introduction of the station hospital system into the Presidency, which appears to have worked well. Dr. Auchinleck points out some modifications as regards the office work which appear reasonable. The station hospital system has received a considerable amount of opposition from many quarters, one of the main arguments being that a medical man no sooner gets to know something of a certain set of men, than the regiment is relieved and he has an entirely new lot; but the other side of the question is that it is of very considerable benefit for a medical man to be thoroughly conversant with the sanitary conditions and special forms of disease of certain localities. The station hospital system ensures this, especially as medical officers are in future to keep, as it were, sanitary records, if we may so term them, for the benefit of their successors. Certain it is that in time of peace the station hospital appears the best both practically, theoretically, and financially; but on service there is much to be said in favour of the small regimental hospital. The question, however, is too extensive to be discussed now. Suffice it to say the system is at all events eminently satisfactory in peace time. One point is touched on by the Surgeon-General, concerning a matter which, we cannot help thinking, is in need of revision. It appears that Native Army Hospital Corps and Ambulance Corps have been started in the three Presidencies. The Government of India appear to think that the rupee is the same value in all parts of India, since they only sanction one rate of pay for the men who are to form these corps. Now, wages and the cost of living are considerably higher in Bombay than in Bengal. Consequently, a wage which will ensure the obtaining of the style of men required in Beugal will not in Bombay tempt the ordinary cooly. The consequence is that there is considerable difficulty in carrying out the formation of these corps in this Presidency. Turning to the health statistics, we find that with an average annual strength of 10·197 European troops there were 14·338 admissions into hospital and 106 deaths, which gives a death-rate of 10·4 per thousand, not a very high one. Excluding Deolali, which differs in its conditions from any other station, having, during the cold weather, an ever-shifting and constantly-varying military population, Poona is the healthiest station with only 867·1 admission per thousand; Neemuch, the most unhealthy, with 2,912·4 admission per thousand. The highest death-rate was at Indore, the proportion being 29·70 deaths per 1,000; the lowest was at Ahmednuggur with 2·12 per 1,000.

There are extensive tables showing the proportion of the various diseases, fever of course, predominating. Of the three arms of the service, Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, it is shown that the Cavalry is the healthiest in one way, that is, their admissions per 1,000 are only 1,094, while the Artillery and Infantry are 1,249 and 1,538 respectively. But, on the other hand, more invalids are sent from the Cavalry, viz., 43 per 1,000, while from the Artillery there are 34, and from the Infantry 36. The report contains many interesting notes about the various military cantonments in the Presidency. On the whole, we may consider that the past year has been, medically speaking, a satisfactory one for the British troops, and is markedly better than the preceding year, when for the whole year there was an average of 1,794 admissions in hospital per 1,000, against 1,406 during the year under report. The death-rate has also improved from 13·37 per 1,000 to 10·40 per 1,000. There is one point which we are fain to touch upon, viz., the more judicious feeding of the British soldier. There is no question that in a country were early parades are the rule, the man is exposed to many noxious exhalations which disappear when the sun has risen some little time. This is especially the case in India. And men are much more liable to be affected by these exhalations if they go out on an empty stomach, as our men frequently do. Sometimes there are regimental arrangements for providing the men with a light *chota hazri*, but more frequently there are none. Men simply have not the means to provide it themselves; and what we contend is that the soldier should be provided, free of cost, with a light meal of sorts in the early morning. We feel sure that many a man would escape fever by these means. It is not very much for Government to do, and the State would, undoubtedly, derive very considerable benefit in the shape of diminished sick lists.

WE publish in another column an article entitled "Are we despoiling India? A rejoinder." This article, of which we have received a proof in advance, will have appeared in the September number of the *National Review*, not yet to hand, and it is a reply to Mr. Seymour Keay's article "The Spoliation of India," which appeared in the *Nineteenth Century*. We had heard that an answer to Mr. Keay had been prepared by an official in the India Office, but the authorities had forbidden the writer to append his name to the paper, not wishing, probably, to involve the India Office even by implication in any controversy of this nature. The article in the *National Review* is signed "John Indigo," but many readers will probably be able to penetrate the *nom de plume*.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 24.

THE effacement of national prejudice between Englishmen and Frenchmen has for the last twenty years or so been the theme of countless jubilations in prose and verse; yet the French showed their ill-will against England in the most marked manner last year by rejoicing—prematurely as it turned out—over the anticipated failure of our Egyptian expedition, and now we in our turn are by no means displeased at the check which France has just sustained in Tongking. Our own grudge against the French is, if it be not another sign of prejudice for me to say so, less unjustifiable than theirs against us. It was entirely their own fault that they declined to join us in the Egyptian war, and nothing but envy could have moved them to indignation because we succeeded in doing alone a work which they had refused to attempt in company with us. Their colonial enterprises, on the other hand, are avowedly undertaken for the purpose of overthrowing the supremacy that England has acquired in the Eastern seas, and the Madagascar incident shows that the executive officers of the French Republic think they can best please their countrymen by dealing in the most high-handed manner with any English subjects who happen to fall into their hands. Mr. Gladstone has tried in vain to lessen the significance of Mr. Shaw's arrest and detention on board a French man-of-war at Tamatave. It is perhaps right that he should be anxious, in present circumstances, to avoid saying a word which might increase the irritation between the two countries; but, as is his custom, he overdoes his part when, with a grand affectation of magnanimity, he declares that he cannot believe it possible that a friendly Government like that of France will act unfairly towards an English missionary. All the evidence hitherto received shows that Mr. Shaw has been treated rudely and unjustly, merely because, being a Protestant missionary, he had great influence with the Hovas, whom the French have chosen to make war upon; and it is the bounden duty of an English Minister to intervene at once whenever a difficulty of this kind arises, and see that the humblest Englishman receives the protection which this country is able to give him. But I only refer to this incident as showing the temper of Frenchmen generally towards England. No similar complication can arise in Tongking; but it is certain that throughout France the repulse of the columns sent to capture Sontay will be ascribed to the machinations of England, as the resistance of China to French designs in Tongking and Annam is invariably spoken of by French journalists as a proof of the malignant activity of our diplomatic agents. It flatters the vanity of our neighbours to believe that we are intensely jealous of their efforts to establish a Colonial Empire, and that our diplomatists, merchants, and missionaries are incessantly engaged in thwarting their plans by supplying their enemies with advice, arms, and money. This delusion will, of course, be confirmed by the comments of the English papers on the failure of the French advance from Hanoi. Nothing is more exasperating than, when you have set your heart on attaining a certain end, and met with a disappointment, to be reminded by a candid friend of the difficulties in your way, and advised to be prudent and give up the task in despair. This is the tone assumed by the *Times* and other good-natured friends of the French nation. They complacently cry to that gallant nation, "We told you so; we warned you that you would encounter a much more serious opposition than you expected in Tongking, and we now counsel you to accept your reverse and withdraw your troops, for after all the prize you are fighting for is not worth winning." These criticisms, may be perfectly true, but they are obviously calculated to inflame to frenzy the national pride of Frenchmen, and make them persist with greater ardour than ever in their new schemes of conquest. And yet—who can say? The French have shown themselves so faint-hearted of late years that, now a crisis has come, they may throw over the warlike Parisian journalists and the Ministry that has embarked the nation in an adventurous career, and fall back on the enjoyment of an inglorious peace and prosperity. The French peasant is easily alarmed, and he has just had a reminder from Berlin that Germany will not put up with any revival of the old spirit which perpetually led France into fresh warlike enterprises. The Tongking expedition will now require such an expenditure of men and money as France can ill afford to spare. It will embroil her with China, and possibly with European Powers having important commercial relations with China; and meanwhile the Germans are waiting ready armed to take advantage in Europe of any weakening of the power of their old rivals. After all, too, the prudent French peasant may reflect, what is France pursuing in the East but a will-o'-the-wisp? For the last two centuries, with all the fruitless pertinacity of the flying Dutchman, France has aimed at accomplishing an impossible task, and has put forth immense exertions, only to be baffled again and again. Ships, colonies, and commerce has been the watchword of her statesmen, who have wasted her resources in the new world and the old with no other result than to strew the earth with the wreck of French empires.

The House of Lords has vindicated its dignity this week by throwing out several Bills which the Government had rushed through a wearied House of Commons. It has done good service by rejecting such a measure as Mr. Anderson's Bill for putting a stop to pigeon shooting, which the Lower House accepted with ardour when it was first brought forward, but which has since fallen steadily in public estimation, till it is now generally recognized as a crude and foolish concession to men who would like to put down all kinds of sport which involve possible cruelty to animals. The loss of the Scotch Local Government Bill will be regretted nowhere out of Scotland and not even by many Scotchmen, though Lord Rosebery thought it incumbent on him to assert that it was passionately desired by the whole Scottish nation. The Home Secretary must have chuckled quietly over the fate of this Bill, which he is credibly reported to have greatly disliked. Indeed, the articles in the *Times* sneering at Scottish aspirations after independent government are generally understood to have been inspired by Sir W. V. Harcourt. The Irish Registration Bill has also been thrown out by the Lords, and the Government itself has at last, and with great reluctance, abandoned the Court of Criminal Appeal Bill. The struggle over the Agricultural Holdings Bill can only end in one way. Lord Salisbury's perversity in insisting on amendments which many Conservative peers believed not to be essential has already had the unfortunate result of forcing the Duke of Richmond to refuse publicly to follow the lead of his noble friend; and the House of Commons will, of course, refuse to accept an amendment which Lord Salisbury could only carry by a majority of one in the Upper House. So the session ends with a split in the usually serried ranks of the Opposition in the House of Lords. It is difficult to understand what pleasure Lord Salisbury can take in thus aggravating the misfortunes of his party. It is said that he is moved by personal pique, on account of the shabby way in which the Government treated his nephew, Mr. Arthur Balfour, whose amendment to the Holdings Bill, after being carried against the Government, was afterwards unceremoniously rejected. But pique is a dangerous counsellor in politics, and one fails to understand how Lord Salisbury can fancy he revenges himself by incurring the humiliation of having to give way at the last moment after having provoked an unnecessary quarrel with the House of Commons.

Mr. Cross made a dull speech on Wednesday, when he was allowed to bring forward the Indian Budget, but what else could have been expected under the depressing circumstances of the occasion? He gave some important statistics about the profits of Indian railways, showing that the net earnings considerably exceeded those on English lines. This, no doubt, is gratifying to the Government, but not equally so to traders. Why should the rates on Indian railways be fixed so high as to bring in an illegitimate revenue to the State? Practically, the State, as the owner of Indian railways, revives the old system of inland tolls on commerce in a most objectionable form if it charges higher rates of freight than are sufficient to yield a fair rate of interest on capital. Again, the State has no right to make excessive profits on the working of the great Indian Peninsula and other guaranteed lines in order to cover the deficit on those lines which it has itself constructed. Each railway should be worked with a single eye to the benefit of the country. I hope to be able soon to work out these ideas in an elaborate paper, and to show how great is the need for reform in the railway administration of India. On the general question of expenditure upon public works in India, Mr. Cross's views will commend themselves to most Anglo-Indians as more liberal and sensible than those to which Mr. Stanhope has unfortunately committed himself. The late Under-Secretary for India naturally cannot forget the terrible experience of those years of famine and war when he was in office, and he shrinks from any expenditure on public works which is not kept within very strict limits.

The debate on the Budget gave Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett the opportunity, so long and so vainly desired by him, of making his speech on the Ilbert Bill; and a remarkably good speech it is. Anglo-Indians could not have desired their case to be more effectively stated in the House of Commons; and by this one speech Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett has considerably improved his position as a public man. I feel myself all the more strongly bound to make this acknowledgment, because I was one of those who regretted Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett's too great zeal in wishing to propose a vote of censure on Lord Ripon. Mr. Gladstone had pronounced his opinion on Lord Ripon's policy in the debate on the Appropriative Bill raised on Tuesday by Sir S. Northcote. He made the important admission, on the authority of his own son at Calcutta, that Anglo-Indian opinion is almost unanimous against the Bill, and then he said that Anglo-Indians must give way as they had had to do before, and that England must proceed with her great work of substituting native for English ascendency in India. The mischievous looseness of such idle talk is enough to make one despair of an Empire governed by such a mere rhetorician as Mr. Gladstone. His speech is a direct encouragement and stimulus to the agitation of the Bengali Baboos. Of course, Sir A. Colvin goes out pledged to support the Ilbert Bill, so I suppose the Viceroy will be able to carry the measure through his own Council. What are Europeans in India to do now? Let them realize one fact, that it is useless henceforth to speak of India as out of the sphere of party politics. The Viceroy is now only the tool of the English Government. Are Europeans, then, to be subjected to the despotism of the Government of India without having any constitutional guarantee for the maintenance of their rights and interests? Representative government in India is out of the question, but I would offer the suggestion that Anglo-Indians might agitate for a change in the law limiting the absolute power of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, and requiring that such measures as the Ilbert Bill shall be submitted to both Houses of Parliament in England before becoming law.

J. M. M.

RECEPTION OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT IN BOMBAY.

THE Town Council yesterday considered the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik's proposition, which was agreed to by the Municipal Corporation on Friday last by acclamation, recommending the Council to sanction a sum of Rs. 50,000 in aid of the necessary funds for affording a fitting reception to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. In connection with this subject, a petition addressed to the Corporation, and signed by some influential members of the native community, was read to the meeting, praying that the Corporation would be pleased to reduce the amount proposed to be spent on festivities to a "moderate figure." Mr. Barrow, the Secretary, also read a report of the Controller, made with reference to a previous resolution of the Town Council, showing that there was a balance of Rs. 60,000 at present available from the surplus cash balance. Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee said that the Council could ill afford to vote a sum of Rs. 50,000 in honour of the arrival of the Royal personages, as they would have to draw from time to time upon the surplus towards urgent and necessary works. Mr. Nowrozjee added that the Corporation had recommended the large sum in ignorance of the state of their finances. Sir Frank Souter (the Chairman) and the other members who took part in the discussion were unanimous on the point that both their loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and the interests of the ratepayers demanded that a much smaller amount should be granted by the Council. Eventually, it was resolved, on the motion of Colonel Merewether, seconded by Dr. Blanc, "that, with reference to the Corporation's resolution dated the 7th instant, the Council recommend that a grant of Rs. 2,000 from surplus cash balance be sanctioned to defray the cost of illuminating the address of welcome to be presented by the Municipality to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, and of a casket to contain the same. That the Council beg leave to express the opinion that the Municipal expenditure in connection with the arrival of the Duke and Duchess should be limited to that on the address and the casket." After several other matters on the agenda paper were disposed of, the Council adjourned.

THE following copy of a memorial to the Corporation on the subject of the grant sanctioned towards the cost of a public reception for the Duke and Duchess of Connaught has been sent to us for publication:—

Bombay, 10th Sept.

To the Chairman and members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,—We the undersigned rate-payers of the City have learnt, from the published reports of the meeting of the Corporation held on the 7th instant, that it has been resolved to present an address of welcome to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on their arrival in Bombay in November next, and, further, it is recommended by the Corporation to spend out of the Municipal funds the sum of fifty thousand rupees in connection with public festivities on the occasion.

We cordially approve of the motives which have led the Corporation to resolve to welcome the son and daughter-in-law of our Gracious Sovereign on their arrival in this country. But we beg to point out that the sum proposed to be spent for the purpose of festivities appears to be greatly in excess of the requirements of the occasion; and that in view of the numerous unprovided-for needs of the city in point of sanitation and public health, such a large expenditure of money as half a lakh of rupees on festivities and displays would be unadvisable.

We therefore beg that the Corporation, as representing ourselves and our fellow-citizens, will be pleased to reconsider the resolution, so far as it relates to the amount intended to be spent, with the object of reducing the same to a moderate figure.—We are, &c.,

(Sd.) Vurjeevandass Madowdass, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, Hirjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna, Hajee Cureem Mahomed Sulliman, Sorabjee S. Bengalee, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Damodher Thakersey Mooljee, Tapidass Vurjdass, Eduljee Framjee (Albless Sons), Jehangeerjee Hormusjee Dadysettna, Burjorjee Rustomjee, Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Jamsetjee N. Tata, Cursetjee Maneckjee Sett, Cursetjee Jehangeer Tarachund, Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta, Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, P. D. Marker, N. M. Wadia, Framjee Eduljee Davur, Hormusjee Sorabjee Bottlewalla, Chuterbhooz Morarjee, Khimjee Jeeva, Thakordass Atmaram Mehta, Jairam Narronjee, Vizbhookandass Atmaram, Vajeshunker Gowrishunker, Gungadass Vizbhookhandass, Mooljee Jaitha, Punalal Poonumchund, Pandoorung Dinanathjee, Shamrow Pandurung, Jairam Sewjee, Ebjee Sewjee, Ebhrahim Noordeen, Nowrojee Jehangeer Gamadia, Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Ramjee Madowjee, Ardesheer Nusserwanjee Mody, Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Mody, Bhugwandass Nurrotumdass, Munjee Valjee, Bhimjee Rowjee, Sorabjee Cowasjee Mistry, Sunderao Rughoonath, and Munjee Nursey.

MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With the Resolution lately issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the question of medical women for India enters into a new and more advanced phase. It is a hopeful sign for Bombay that the College authorities have not waited for a similar Resolution, but are prepared to accede to Mr. Kittredge's suggestion, and to facilitate the medical education of women. It is greatly to be desired that, in all the arrangements made, care be taken so to educate women, that they will have exactly the same diplomas and the same position in the eyes of the native populations as medical men. Special diplomas for women are to be deprecated as affording no guarantee of equal knowledge, and it would be hard to single out any subject of study required for male students which women can afford to leave out—certainly not medical jurisprudence, as has been proposed, so long as assaults are committed, and it is to be feared in increasing numbers, on women.

I am writing without having yet had an opportunity of studying the scheme proposed by Mr. Chatfield and Dr. Vandyke Carter, and approved of by Government; but if one may judge of it from the article in your issue of June 19, there is still a certain amount of indefiniteness in the proposal, which leaves room for necessary additions or amendments. It cannot, for instance, be intended to make no provision for imparting a knowledge of the diseases of women and of obstetrics to the women who are to be certified as medical practitioners. Further on, it is stated in the same article that the subordinate medical course now proposed for Bombay is similar to that at Madras. If Madras is the model to be followed, friends may take courage and comfort, for there the complete university course, leading up to the degree of M.B., is open to women, and the course of instruction which qualifies for the licence to practise is very efficient and thorough, no essential subject being left out, and midwifery and diseases of women being well and sufficiently taught. It was mainly the training she received at Madras, while studying for the subordinate diploma or licence, which enabled Mrs. Scharlieb last year to carry off the gold medal in obstetrics at the University of London, as well as to take honours in other subjects. If the Bombay women students are as well taught as the Madras students have been, we shall have nothing to fear on the score of instruction.

Another point ought to be kept steadily in view. Medical women will be serving the country quite as well as the doctors of the Civil Medical Service, and they will be entitled to their share of Government emoluments and rewards. They ought, therefore to be the holders of titles which are recognized as qualifying them for service under Government in all suitable posts which may hereafter become vacant. To create for them some special examination, and to confer on them some special title borne only by women, will make it more difficult for them to obtain recognition of their fitness for such posts. A fair field and no favour, but equal justice to men and women, is what we have been claiming in England, and less than this cannot be claimed for medical women in India.—I have, &c.

FRANCES ELIZABETH HOGGAN, M. D.
7, Trevor Terrace, London, S. W., Aug. 22.

TELEGRAMS.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR [illegible] CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.

The proceedings at to-day's meeting of the Council, although lengthy, were unimportant. Mr. Quinton moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the constitution of local boards in the N. W. P. and Oudh should be taken into consideration. The hon'ble member said very little regarding the subject, but he said it in very many words.

Dr. Hunter expressed his opinions on education in general and Indian education in particular. The rest of the business transacted was unimportant.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND CHINA.

PARIS, SEPT. 11.

The *Temps* publishes a statement in its to-day's issue that the British Government have agreed to mediate between France and China.

THE OPERATIONS IN TONGKING.

News from Tongking states that the military operations there are impeded by floods.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL PIERRE.

The death of Admiral Pierre is announced.

REDUCTION OF SUEZ CANAL DUES.

At a meeting of the Suez Canal Company's directors to-day, it was decided to introduce from January 1, 1884, a reduction of 2½ francs per ton on vessels in ballast, and that the company will bear the cost of floating all vessels that may be stranded in the Canal after that date.

THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The St. Leger was run to-day with the following results :—

Ossian	1
Chiselhurst	2
Highland Chief	3

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.

Sir Frederick Roberts has been gazetted Lieutenant-General.

SERIOUS RIOTS AT CANTON.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 11.

Serious anti-European riots have occurred at Canton, the mob becoming incensed at the accidental drowning of a tout whilst boarding the steamer Hankow. The wharf and several houses were burnt down by the rioters, and all foreigners took refuge in the steamers lying in the harbour. No one, however, was killed.

The Chinese troops have succeeded in restoring order, and two gunboats have been despatched from here to Canton.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 10.

The Agricultural Bureau's monthly report states that the average condition of the crop in 10 cotton states is 74 per cent.

The crop has been injured by drought.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The Bombay mails of the 21st ultimo were delivered in London to-day.

STEAMER REPORT.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 12.

Mail-steamer Sutlej, from Bombay, arrived,

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	3¾d.

The Manchester market has been firm, but little doing.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80⅝
4½ per cent. „	83¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101⅞
4½ „ French Rentes	108¼
Bar Silver	50⅝

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 12.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valontia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

KURRACHEE, Sept. 11.—Teheran route right to London.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, September 11.

10 p.m.	77·8

WEDNESDAY, September 12.

6 a.m.	76·1
10 a.m.	82·5
2 p.m.	83·3
4 p.m.	81·9

IT will be seen from an announcement which appears in our advertisement columns that Mr. William Fraser has been chosen by the Directors of the Bank of Bombay to succeed Mr. Mackintosh Balfour as Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank.

WE are glad to see an evening concert is to be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 18th instant. The programme is not yet published, but we understand the services of our leading amateurs have been secured, so that lovers of music may look forward to what has now become a rare treat in Bombay.

AT the High Court yesterday, the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Pinhey, sitting in the Appeal Court, ordered the papers and proceedings in the Singer Manufacturing Company's defamation case to be sent for. The defendant in this case, Mr. H. A. Geyer, was found guilty of defamation and fined by the Chief Presidency Magistrate Rs. 500. It was remarked by the Chief Justice that the word "Singer" was not used in the advertisement complained of; and Mr. Lang, the defendant's counsel, said that, by recent decisions, the High Court of Chancery in England and the House of Lords had ruled that no one was entitled to the sole use of the word "Singer." The hearing of the appeal made by the defendant has been fixed for the 3rd October next.

YESTERDAY at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood and a special jury, Bhaghia Lakha, a young Mahar attached to one of the Municipal carts used for carrying rubbish and town sweepings, was found guilty of murdering his wife Rukhmi, in a hut occupied by them at Mody Bay reclamation, on the 18th July last. On the morning of that day Rukhmi was seen in her usual good health, sitting at the entrance to her hut. About 1 p.m. a woman living in an adjoining hut heard a noise of somebody breathing very heavily in the prisoner's room; and on looking through a chink in the *tattee* wall, she observed him sitting upon his wife, who was lying down on the floor, and cutting her throat with a razor. Shortly afterwards, two or three other persons saw, through chinks in the *tattee* walls on one side or the other of the prisoner's hut, that he was murdering his wife; but they all remained quiet, and did not mention the matter to anybody. No report of the murder was made to the police until 6 p.m. that day, when the deceased's brother, on returning home from his work, opened the door of her room, which was closed, and on going in found her lying dead on the floor in a pool of blood, and the prisoner lying alongside of her, almost dead, with a deep wound in his throat inflicted by himself with the same razor. He was removed to the Gokuldas Hospital, where he recovered in about three weeks. The jury recommended the prisoner to mercy, and his lordship reserved passing sentence until this morning.

THE weather and crop reports for the whole of India, for the week ended on the 4th instant, state that prospects have much improved all over the country. In parts of Madras and Burmah the standing crops have been damaged by too much rain. The improvement of general prospects is marked by a general decline in prices.

THE *Gazette of India* supplement containing the Opinions on the Ilbert Bill is being issued from the Government Press at Calcutta to the general public, the price charged being two rupees.

A DESPATCH is said to be expected in India immediately, in which Lord Kimberley re-asserts his views about the competition of prison manufactures with private trade, and declines to accept the more liberal and progressive sentiments in favour of the latter urged by the Government of India.

DR. E. STUART has recently been appointed Emigration Agent in India for the West Indian Colonies of St. Lucia, Grenada, and Jamaica. All these three island colonies will be glad to welcome able-bodied Indian coolies (Tamil preferred).

IT is noticed in Mr. O'Conor's Trade Report for last year that, although there has been an absolute increase in the seaborne trade of Calcutta, the proportion of that trade to the total seaborne trade of India has fallen off during the last six years by about 6½ per cent. A larger portion of this trade now passes through Bombay than through Calcutta. The proportions are nearly 42 per cent. for the former as against about 38½ per cent. for the latter city. The value of the seaborne trade of Bombay last year was estimated at nearly 62 millions, that of Calcutta at 56 millions sterling.

THE *Pioneer* learns "from a respectable and highly educated native correspondent" that a memorial to the Viceroy is being circulated for signature in the principal towns of the N.-W. Provinces, the object of which is to prevail upon His Excellency to remove Rajah Shiva Prasad from the Legislative Council. "The tone of the memorial, we are assured, "is thoroughly moderate."

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARANA OF OODEYPORE intends to build a new fort on the summit of a hill, at an elevation of about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. A few days since the Maharana, accompanied by the Maharanees and a large retinue, proceeded up the hill, where tents were pitched to accommodate the royal party. The day was spent in festivity, and in the evening the foundation-stone of the proposed fort was laid by His Highness with due ceremony. A gun that had been taken up the hill for the occasion fired a salute of 21 guns. The proposed structure can scarcely be called a fort; it will simply be a fortified hill palace, or more properly, a sanitarium for summer residence, and is to be called after the present Maharana, Sajjangarh.

THE following were the balances held in cash in the civil treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency banks and their branches on the last day of August :—1881, Rs. 13,93,52,000; 1882, Rs. 14,03,17,000; 1883, Rs. 12,90,29,000.

Rs. 1,113 have been subscribed at Aden towards a Casamicciola Relief Fund started by the Italian Consul, Mr. A. Pogliani.

IT was the subject of general conversation last night (the *Morning Advertiser* of August 24 says) among members of Her Majesty's Opposition that Sir Stafford Northcote, acting upon imperative instructions from his medical advisers, has reluctantly determined to abstain from active participation in future parliamentary debate, and there appears every probability, in the opinion of the right hon. gentleman's political friends, that he will retire from the leadership of his party in the Representative Chamber before the commencement of the next session.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to grant a pension of £250 a year from the Civil List to Mr. Matthew Arnold, in recognition of his distinguished literary attainments and of his eminence as a poet.

COLONEL F. BURNABY has returned home, and is quite restored to health after his severe illness.

THE total number of deaths in Ischia caused by the recent earthquake was 2,443. The Lord Mayor's fund now amounts to over £1,500.

A REUTER's telegram from Paris, August 24, states: "A telegram has been received from Frohsdorf which says the Comte de Chambord died last night, after many hours of agony."

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited Norwich on Monday, Aug. 20, and took part in the opening ceremony of the New Hospital buildings, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the Prince and Princess of Wales in July, 1879. Their Royal Highnesses paid a visit the day after to Norwich Cathedral. In the Beauchamp Chapel their attention was drawn to a Bible bearing the following inscription upon its title-page :—"This Bible, upon which Her Majesty Queen Victoria took the usual oaths at her Coronation, June 28, 1838, was presented to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral at Norwich by Edward Stanley, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese and Clerk of the Closet." The Duke and Duchess afterwards returned to town.

NEGOTIATIONS, it is reported, are going on between Prince Bismarck and Cardinal Howard, who has been chosen, it is stated, to represent the Vatican, because, being an Englishman, he was more likely to understand the difficulty of dealing with a Protestant statesman, and being connected with an historic dukedom, was likely to be acceptable to the Chancellor.

MAJOR VON GOLTZ, the foremost officer of the German General Staff, has accepted the offer of the Sultan to undertake the reorganization of the Turkish military schools and academies. He has been armed with almost absolute authority.

THE British India Committee is organizing a list of Anglo-Indians in favour of the Ilbert Bill. The following gentlemen have sent in their names :—The Right Hon. Sir Richard Couch, a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, formerly in succession Chief Justice of High Court, Bombay and Calcutta; Sir Christopher Rawlinson, late Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Madras; Mr. H. P. St. George Tucker, late a member of the Executive Council, Bombay; Sir R. H. Davies, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; General Sir W. M. Coghlan, K.C.B., R.A.; and Mr. W. Chichele Plowden, Census Commissioner, India, late a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

THE Secretary of State for India in Council has appointed Mr. Shyamaji Krishnavarma, of Balliol College, Oxford, a delegate to represent India at the International Congress of Orientalists, to be held at Leyden next month. He was present in the same capacity at the Oriental Congress of Berlin in 1881.

REPORTS from South Carolina show that great injury has been done to the cotton crops by the drought, and a greater mischief is threatened by the extensive areas that remain unplanted. The crop is estimated at three-fourths of the average, and the Sea Islands crop at less than that. Reports from Texas say the cotton crop will show a considerable decrease from last year's yield. The quality of the new Egyptian cotton received in England is very good. Reports from the interior vary, but a large crop is expected. Some districts have suffered more from worm than in any previous year.

MR. C. FORJETT, formerly Commissioner of Police of Bombay, has addressed a letter to Mr. John Bright on the subject of the Ilbert Bill, of which he is an uncompromising opponent. He states that he was for more than fifty years in this country, thirty-five of them being spent in the public service. He was the Police Commissioner of Bombay during the Mutiny, and, with pardonable pride, the *St. James's Gazette* says, points out that to his exertions the safety of the province at that critical time was in no slight measure due. Having thus introduced himself to Mr. Bright, he declares the Bill to be a mistake, at any rate just now. In eighty or a hundred years hence, when the present generations, with their ingrained domestic and social peculiarities, shall have ceased to exist, there may, he says, be less danger about it. He goes on to say that it is that "precious abstraction which we call British prestige" which keeps us in India. "Do away with it," he continues, "and we might as well drum ourselves out of the country. . . The danger to be apprehended is not from within, but from without; and, with all deference to your own views, I beg to say that if the present policy of implicit confidence in Russian good faith is continued, it will not be many years before that danger presents itself. And then, tall talk and loyal professions notwithstanding, neither Bengalee Baboo nor any other of the classes of India would raise a finger to help us; and a single check on the frontier would disorganize our sepoy army, render it worthless and dangerous, and demoralize the whole of India."

ADMIRAL SIR FRANCIS SULLIVAN, Director of Transports, was present on August 20 on board the Indian troopship Malabar to witness the lighting of the ship by Edison's incandescent electric system. The installation has been attended with great success, the only drawback being the want of sufficient steam to ensure the simultaneous and continuous use of the fourteen circuits. When, however, 520 revolutions of the dynamos could be obtained, the result was effective and brilliant. Under ordinary circumstances, when the ship is steaming and the large boilers are in operation, no difficulty will be experienced. The lighting of the upper deck by means of a Brush arc lamp attached to the yard-arm was also tried. This was for experimental purposes, as the spars will carry clusters of 32-candle power Edison lights with reflectors.

ON the subject of the Egyptian finances, the *Times* correspondent at Cairo wrote on Aug. 22 :—"The financial outlook is not satisfactory. The deficit last year was £191,000, to which must be added that of the Administration of the Domains, £98,000, and the cost of three months' occupation, £144,000—the total being £433,000. It is expected that this year the cost of the Army of Occupation will be £360,000, and that for the Domains, £100,000, must be found; for the Daira, £180,000; and for the Soudan, £250,000—the total being £890,000; making the total for the two years £1,323,000. To this sum we must add the indemnities, possibly amounting to three-and-a-half millions. We have then a total of nearly five millions, which by the sale of land and material supplied by the War Ministry, will be reduced to four millions, the amount required. To meet this charge, the Government, when enabled to tax Europeans, will command an extra revenue of £100,000, and economies effected in the public service will supply a further £150,000. It will thus be possible to allow 6 per cent. on the amount of the charge."

SURGEON-GENERAL HUNTER's report on the cholera in Egypt will serve, the *St. James's Gazette* remarks, to dissipate some of the alarms which that epidemic has caused, and is a rebuke to those who have suffered their national animosities to blind them to the causes of its origin and prevalence. The main conclusions to which Dr. Hunter has come are that the disease as it exists in Egypt is in all its essential features of the same type as Indian cholera; that it has spread and attained to its present stage of virulence through gross neglect of sanitary laws, the conditions for its development being present in every form; that the local medical force is wholly inadequate to deal with the disease, having neither the knowledge nor the courage necessary; and that quarantines and cordons are as entirely useless as means for preventing the disease as they have been found to be in India. Dr. Hunter is of opinion that the number of deaths reported up to the end of last month is considerably in excess of the official estimate, there being no proper system of registration. As to a local sanitary department, he bluntly declares that he is "not aware that such a thing exists," though at his suggestion steps have been taken for the importation of 40 Mussulman hospital assistants, with eight medical officers of experience, from India. Finally, it is satisfactory to learn from Dr. Hunter's report that cholera in Egypt is on the wane; the tale of deaths being every day less, and the type of the disease, as in all declining epidemics, less severe.

AT the sitting of the Natal Legislative Council, on August 20, the Secretary for Native Affairs, in reply to a question, said he had received official information that Cetewayo was alive and in the Reserve Territory.

MR. OSCAR WILDE's play "Vera," a New York telegram in the *Daily News* says, attracted a large audience, who went out of curiosity. The tendency to jeer at the performance manifested itself early, increased steadily as the evening advanced, and culminated in a tumult of boisterous laughter at the close. The New York critics agree in condemning the play as wretched trash. The *Tribune* says :—"It is a foolish, highly peppered story of love, intrigue, and politics, with Russian accessories of fur and dark lanterns, and overlaid with bantam gabble about freedom and the people. It was little better than fizzle." The *Times* says :—"The play is unreal, long-winded, and wearisome." The *Herald* says :—"It is long-drawn dramatic rot, a series of disconnected essays and sickening rant, with a coarse and common kind of cleverness." Oscar himself holds to the opinion that his piece was a success, and has completed another five act drama, to be compounded of blank verse and prose—the former for the dramatic passages and the latter for the comic part.

DURING a cricket match at Yeadon, near Bradford, recently, Mr. Albert Dennison was accidentally killed. He was at the wickets when a ball bowled to him struck him on the temple, and he fell back into the arms of the wicket-keeper, dead. Deceased was a member of the Yeadon school-board.

A REUTER's telegram from Constantinople announces that the Armenian Patriarch has tendered his resignation. It appears that at the last meeting of the Armenian National Assembly several prominent members of the Council severely criticised the conduct of the Patriarch, Monseigneur Nerses, in regard to his relations with the Porte. They openly reproached him with having sold himself to the Turkish Government. For some time past considerable discontent has manifested itself among the Orthodox Armenian community on account of the Partriach's intimate relations with the Palace.

A DISGRACEFUL scene took place at St. Jude's Church, Liverpool, on August 21. The Reverend E. J. A. Fitzroy, who has been inhibited by the Bishop of the diocese, went to the church, accompanied by two wardens and a blacksmith, and forcibly entered it by breaking open the locks which had been placed on the gates and doors by the curate-in-charge. A crowd assembled, and the utmost excitement prevailed, Mr. Fitzroy and his party being pelted with mud. The police declined to interfere.

MILITARY NEWS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF will be accompanied on his tour by Major-General Sir George Greaves, Adjutant-General; Major-General Sir Charles Macgregor, Quartermaster-General; Major H. Ford, First Assistant Adjutant-General; Colonel Gosset, Officiating Military Secretary; and the Personal Staff.

COLONEL T. E HUGHES, R.A., is stated to have been chosed to succeed General Napier Campbell as Inspector-General of Ordnance in December next.

LANCE DUFFADAR UPAR SINGH and Trumpeter Sarain Singh, of the 13th Bengal Lancers, are gazetted to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, "for bravery displayed by them at Kassassin on 9th September, 1882."

A SINGULAR dispute, and one not likely to create a good feeling in the service, has (the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says) arisen between the military authorities and regimental officers, and is gradually coming to the front. It seems that certain of the more zealous army reformers wish to curtail greatly the mess expenses of corps, and with this view the mess plate of regiments is not to be any more on the same scale as formerly. But the officers of certain corps are afraid that matters will go further, and that the plate which belongs to them will be divided by order between the regiments now amalgamated under the territorial system. This they refuse to accept, and in order to make their property safe want to make it over to trustees. The War Office says they have no right to do this, but they say they have; and pending legal opinion being taken on the matter the difference remains as it was.

A COURT-MARTIAL was opened at Hounslow recently to investigate a charge against Private Arthur Kimber, of the 4th Hussars, of having made false accusations against two officers of the regiment to which he belonged. The charge was based upon a letter which appeared in the *Standard* on the 30th of July, signed by the prisoner. In that letter the prisoner alleged that while his troop was stationed at Hampton Court, for some imaginary offence in connection with his duties as cook, which he had previously discharged, he was locked up in the guard-room by Sergeant-Major Drenman, and afterwards marched before Captain Ramsay, who, however, could not find anything against him. While he was going away he alleges that he heard the two officers give the order for him to be thrown into the Thames, and states that on his arrival in the guard-room twelve or sixteen men marched in after him, marched him off to the river, and threw him into the deepest part, while the two officers stood by and looked on. Such was the accusation made in the letter. Captain Ramsay deposed that when the prisoner was brought before him on the day in question he ordered his release. He did not give any orders that he should be thrown into the river; he did not stand by and see it done; nor did he know anything of the occurrence till it was reported to him. Seeing a number of men coming towards the barracks, he sent Sergeant-Major Drenman to find out what they had been doing. He returned and said they had been ducking a man. Witness saw the prisoner come by in a wet state, but did not laugh at him, and did not punish the men who threw him in. Other evidence was given denying that the orders had been given by the officers, and alleging that the ducking was the result of the unanimous suggestion of the men in the guard-room to "Dip him;" and the court then adjourned.

MOVEMENTS OF THE TROOPSHIPS.

THE following are the movements of Her Majesty's Indian Troopships :—

The Malabar leaves Portsmouth on the 4th September, and will arrive in Bombay on the 21st October, with drafts for various stations. She will leave Bombay for England on the 31st October, with time-expired men and invalids.

The Euphrates leaves Portsmouth on the 8th September, and will arrive in Bombay on the 26th October, with A., D., and F. Batteries 1st Brigade R. A. and Artillery Drafts; A. Battery for Dinapore, D. Battery for Secundrabad, F. Battery for Kirkee, and drafts for various stations. She will leave Bombay for England on the 6th November, with 2nd Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, time-expired men, and invalids.

The Jumna leaves Portsmouth on the 12th September, and will arrive in Bombay on the 1st November, with 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers for Rawul Pindee and Murree Hills; She will leave Bombay for England on the 11th November with time-expired men and invalids.

The Serapis leaves Portsmouth on the 16th September and Queenstown on the 19th, and will arrive in Bombay on the 7th November, with E. Battery 1st Brigade R. A. and No. 2 and 3 Scottish Division, E. Battery 1st Brigade R. A. for Kirkee; No. 2 Scottish Division for Murree and No. 3 for Fort William. She will leave Bombay for England on the 17th November, with H. and L. Batteries, 1st Brigade R. A., time-expired men, and invalids.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Palatableness and the facility with which it is digested are distinctive characteristics of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil. Dr. Granville, F. R. S., author of "The Spas of Germany" writes: "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. Being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 7, Strand, London.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 11.—The barometer is now falling over the greater part of Northern India, but pressure still increases elsewhere. The changes are slight, and the general distribution of pressure, including the ridge of high readings over Gujarat, Rajputana, and the Punjab, is almost unaltered. The south-easterly breezes of the Gangetic plain and at the hill stations in the North-West have disappeared and been succeeded by variable airs, while over Rajputana, the Central States, and the Peninsula the wind is steadily westerly. Rain has not been heavy, except at Guna and Malegaon during the past twenty-four hours, but heavy rain fell at Mozufferpore on the 9th, and at Hoshungabad on the 10th. Rain to-day :—Guna and Malegaon, 4 inches; Mussoorie, Chittagong, Neemuch, Indore, and Diamond Island, 1 inch; Saugor Island, Saugor, Pachmarhi, Cochin, Akyab, Thayetmo, and Rangoon, ½ inch. Previously, Mozufferpore, had 9 inches; Hoshungabad, 7 inches; Jeypore, 2 inches; Sirsa, Calicut, and Rangoon, 1 inch.

THE PUNJAB.—A correspondent at Ferozepore writes to the Lahore paper :—"A very heavy shower of rain, which continued from 4 a.m., to 12 noon, on the 5th September at Ferozepore, has done incalculable good to such *kharif* crops as had not quite dried up and the prospect of a favourable sowing for the *rabi* is very bright indeed. The rain is general all over the district. There are about 16,00,000 maunds of gram, besides a large quantity of other grains, stored by the traders, who fully believed in the Brahmin fortune telers, that 1940 (1883-84) was to bring a worse famine than that of 1890 of the Hindu era. The rain, however, is still going on and the *bunnia* finds he has been taken in. The price of gram had gone as high as nearly Rs. 2 a maund; it is now come down to Re. 1-4, and the market is very dull."

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. cts.	Byculla In.	Byculla cts.
Previously regtd	71	40	76	65	74	65	84	02
11 Tuesday	0	19	....		....		....	
12 Wedneday	....		0	06	0	05	0	06
Total	71	59	76	71	74	70	84	08
Corresponding date last year	67	84	77	15	73	84	76	73

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

MODIFICATION OF THE EGYPTIAN QUARANTINE RULES.

THE following papers have been forwarded to us as "official intelligence" :—

India Office, London, July 19.

Statistics and Commerce.

To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—I forward herewith, for your information, a copy of correspondence received from the Foreign Office, from which you will observe that a Committee of the Alexandria Board have agreed to a modified scale of the periods of quarantine to be undergone by ships-of-war, and all merchant vessels carrying a duly qualified medical practitioner, which arrive in Egypt from a cholera-infected port.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) KIMBERLEY.

(ENCLOSURES.)

No. 1.

CONSUL COOKSON TO EARL GRANVILLE,

Alexandria, June 12.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit to your lordship herewith a despatch from Mr. Miéville, reporting on the steps taken by him with a view to obtaining the consent of the Sanitary Council to modify the quarantine regulations against cholera.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) CHAS. A. COOKSON.

(Enclosure in No. 1.)

CONSUL MIEVILLE TO CONSUL COOKSON.

Alexandria, June 12.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter I have addressed to the President of the Sanitary Board, calling attention to the fact that, in practice, the second paragraph of article 1 of the "Regulations respecting cholera" (p. 48 of the booklet of Regulations) falls with peculiar severity on vessels belonging to the great mail companies, though such vessels have always duly qualified surgeons on board, whilst steamers whose detention would, in comparison, be less injurious, and which do not as a rule carry doctors, reap the full advantage of the provision in question by reason of their being slower vessels. I have ventured the opinion that, in these circumstances, there is urgent need to modify the rule, and to substitute eleven days for the present maximum of thirteen days; and I have therefore asked His Excellency to at once submit the question for consideration by the "Rules Committee."

I now enclose copy of the President's reply to this communication, and I have reason to believe that the "Rules Committee" will meet on the 14th instant to discuss the matter.

I respectfully submit that if the Committee, and subsequently the Council, can be induced to vote this modification, any future quarantine which may be imposed on arrivals from Bombay will practically be deprived of its hitherto vexatious character, and the inconvenience and loss to shipping and commerce be reduced to a reasonable minimum.

I am not very sanguine of success, though I deem the moment propitious for trying to obtain the concession; but I have considered it my duty to make the attempt, and I trust my conduct may not meet with disapproval.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) W. F. MIEVILLE,
British Delegate.

No. 2.

CONSUL COOKSON TO EARL GRANVILLE.

Alexandria, June 16.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit to your lordship herewith a despatch addressed to me by Mr. Miévelle, British Delegate to the Egyptian Sanitary Board, reporting that he has succeeded in obtaining the consent of his colleagues on the Rules Committee to a very considerable reduction in the scale of quarantine on arrivals from cholera-infected ports for ships-of-war, and for all merchant vessels which carry as part of their complement a duly qualified medical man.

I cannot but consider this concession as being a great boon to commerce, as, should the Sanitary Board, as we have every reason to hope, adopt the recommendation of the Committee, quarantine, whether just or unjust, imposed on arrivals from India, cannot in the future inflict the great injury to shipping hitherto so constantly complained of.

I feel sure that your lordship will appreciate the manner in which Mr. Miéville has so far succeeded in effecting this great relief to the important commercial interests concerned.—I have, &c.,

CHAS. A. COOKSON.

(Enclosure in No. 2.)

CONSUL MIEVILLE TO CONSUL COOKSON.

Alexandria, June 15.

SIR,—With reference to my despatch of the 12th instant, I have the honour to report that the Rules Committee of the Sanitary Council held a meeting yesterday to consider the question of the Quarantine Regulations against cholera raised by my letter to the President of the 8th June. Fearing that two at least out of the five members of the Committee might raise awkward preliminary objections to my proposal, I advisedly began by treating the subject as if the Committee had met simply to discuss the details of the measure and the form the consequent modification of the Regulations should assume. Fortunately, it was not until after certain expressions of opinion had fallen, which somewhat committed the speakers in respect of the principle involved in the proposal, that my French colleague reminded the Committee that before discussing the measure itself they should first decide as to the admissibility of the principle at stake. I immediately cited the language that had just been used, and thus gained the first and really essential point. The Committee then considered the proposition generally, and ultimately it was decided to reduce the scale of quarantine for ships-of-war, and for merchant vessels carrying, regularly, a duly qualified doctor, as follows: after 8 days' voyage, 3 days' quarantine; after 9 days' voyage, 2 days' quarantine; after 10 days' voyage, 24 hours' quarantine. I enclose a copy of the rough agreement; the wording of this document may still be modified, but a recommendation from the Rules Committee in this sense will be made to the Council at its regular sitting on the 3rd July next. It is possible, of course, that the Council may refuse to adopt the Committee's suggestion, but I look upon such a contingency as very remote.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) W. F. MIEVILLE,
British Delegate.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

THE *Bombay Gazette* seems to us to take a most sensible view of the controversy between the *Poona Sarvajanik Sabha* and its traducers on the question of local self-government. There is a strange but quite apparent want of consistency in the position taken by those who condemn the powers of control and supervision which the two Bills of Bombay propose to give to the Government and the Collectors. They admit that *some* control is necessary, but fail to say what is the sort of control they would approve. They think they have done their duty when they have simply inveigled against the Government and the Sabha's proposals.—*Indu Prakash.*

CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES IN INDORE.

THOSE who are quite in raptures over His Highness the Holkar's jealous attitude towards Christian missionaries seem to us guilty of an inconsistency as strange as it is absurd. No doubt the present difference between His Highness the Holkar and the missionaries has arisen from the fact that they have been able to convert a Hindu boy to their faith. Several allegations, prejudicial to the missionaries, have been made, and one of them is that the boy is of some 16 years of age, while the real truth, we are informed, is that he is about 18 years old. The writers, who cannot concede to the Christian missionaries the liberty of action, which they would fain allow to their own religionists, should have at least some regard for truth and candour in writing upon this subject.—*Indu Prakash.*

MR. WORDSWORTH AND THE "PIONEER."

As expected, the *Pioneer* has fallen foul of Mr. Wordsworth in his Monday's issue. The insinuation at the end of the article is that Mr. Wordsworth's intellect is disturbed. We, however, say that the Ilbert Bill excitement has worked a great change in the brain of the present editor of the *Pioneer.*—*Jam-e-Jamshed.*

MAHARAJA DHULEEPSINGH.

THE native papers on the Punjub side are expressing great disappointment at the postponement of Maharaja Dhuleepsingh's visit to India. They express surprise at the statements put forward by some of the English journals, that the visit of the Maharaja to India would very likely have disturbed the peace of the Punjab. We, however, do not agree with the reasons set forth by the Maharaja's party for the visit, viz., economy. Cannot he live economically in England? It may be that he does not like to live in an ordinary style in a place where he has spent his whole [illegible]e amidst magnificence.—*Bombay Samachar.*

MARY PIGOTT *VS.* THE REV. W. HASTIE.

ON Saturday, Mrs. OLIVER, a former teacher in the Orphanage, and the writer of one of the letters reflecting on Miss Pigott's character, was examined by Mr. Gasper. She said :—I know one Kali Churn Bannerjee. I have seen him in various places, but I first met him in the Scotch Mission. I saw him there frequently. He generally came in the evenings. I was in the Mission about two years. Latterly the Babu came nearly every evening, I think. He used to turn to the left-hand staircase, which led to visitors' room. He generally went into the verandah, the part leading to Miss Pigott's suite of rooms; it goes from end to end of that side of the house. Babu Kali Churn Bannerjee has dined there frequently latterly. When I first went to the Mission, he used to dine in the teachers' dining-room with them. Latterly he left off coming into the dining-room. After that he took his meals in the drawing-room. I only saw them eating twice, and on those two occasions Miss Pigott was with him. I never saw him in any other room. I saw him coming out of another room—Miss Pigott's ante-room.

Mr. Gasper :—During the period you were there, did you ever see anything which struck you at the time at the Mission house? Struck me as how?—Q.—Did you ever observe anything which you thought ought not to have been? A. That is such a wide question.—Q.—I know it is a wide question, Mrs. Oliver, but I am trying to put the question in as leading a form as possible? A. I saw several things I did not like in various ways.—Q.—Would you kindly tell me some of the things (a long pause). The question repeated. A. Well, I did not like the condition of the orphans; I did not like the social gatherings. I cannot enumerate them.—Q.—What was it you did not like in the condition of the orphans? A. I thought they were not properly housed, nor clad, nor fed.—Q.—What was it you did not like about the social gatherings? A. I thought they were very peculiar. The gate was wide open; anybody and everybody entered. I thought that was strange for a female institution. From what I could see, some very low class people used to be present: similarly some in good position. It was a mixture. I did not think Miss Pigott treated her teachers properly, but as I was myself one of them, I don't want to speak of that. I saw Miss Pigott reclining on a cane lounge, and Mr. Bannerjee seated on the side of it, near her. The prayer bell had rung twice, and Miss Pigott did not seem to know of it. I was the governess on duty, and I went to call her. She used to lead the prayers latterly. Miss Pigott was not kind, either to the girls, or her teachers, or the workers under her. I saw Kali Churn Bannerjee once very early in the morning, and on two occasions later in the day. I saw him about six o'clock one morning. He was just entering the drawing-room from the staircase. When I saw him later in the day, it was in the drawing-room. He was sitting on each occasion at a table, writing. Miss Piggott was with him. The doors were closed, and I went in on business to Miss Pigott.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jackson, the witness said :—I came down from Dinapore to give evidence. I objected to come, strongly, for various reasons. My principal reason was my unwillingness to appear in a court. I had one other reason—my brother is an indigo planter. Mr. Hannah and he had orders to pay my expenses down. He put me into a first class carriage, and left me there. I was once employed by Mr. Broadway. That was some months before I went to Miss Pigott. Mr. Broadway is a Baptist minister at Bankipore. I was there as resident governess of about a year. I left because I had three children living at the time, and the salary he gave me did not enable me to keep them. I resigned; I was not dismissed. I have never been familiar enough with Miss Pigott to be friends. Miss Pigott was very distant with all the teachers. She was familiar with none of them. My leaving was somewhat abrupt. I got a month's salary in lieu of a month's notice. Miss Pigott said in my presence to the teachers that I had no business to ask a certain question regarding her family. I had said :—"Is Mr. Gaudin Miss Pigott's uncle or a half-brother?" As far as I remember, that was all. Three days before that, she said that my manner of speaking to her was too abrupt. I asked her if she meant that I was unlady-like, and she said "No, but you speak abruptly to me as your lady superintendent." I told her that the remedy lay in her hands and that I could resign. I considered that I virtually resigned from them. Miss Pigott would not accept that as my resignation. She said—"I dismiss you," and she gave me a month's salary which I took. She said I had a bad temper. Certainly I have a bad temper.

The witness further said that after leaving the Orphanage she was employed at La Martiniere and at the Bethune school, and was dismissed from both situations.—I was told in March by Mr. Hastie that this case was to come on. He came to see me. He called twice and saw me once. He came for the purpose of asking me a few questions. After he came and missed me, I called on him the next morning to know why he had called. We had a conversation about matters connected with the case. I next saw him in Church. I formerly attended the Church of England, but latterly I have gone some times to the Scotch Church. I did not promise to assist him. I told him that Miss Pigott had been kind to me. He said that the truth ought to be spoken without reference to one's private feelings. He asked me if what I had written was perfectly true, and if I was willing to say so before witnesses. I was then in very poor circumstances. I went to the Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church to get money. That was about the time Mr. Hastie visited me for the purpose of getting information with regard to this case. I went to speak to Miss Pigott about the case of a girl, named Rhoda. We were talking of the state of the Orphanage, and she said that such disgraceful things had been said about the Orphanage, and such fearful lies about the Mission; and she mentioned the case of Rhoda, and I said that I knew nothing about it. When Kali Churn Bannerjee used to come to the Orphanage, he had some children in the Upper School. They used to accompany him home in the evening generally.

Miss GRACE GORDON, who was formerly employed at the Mission as matron, said :—I saw Miss Pigott and Kali Churn Bannerjee standing at the window of the drawing-room with their arms round each other's waists. It was about dusk. I went to ask for some medicine for a sick girl. Seeing them in that position, I stopped short and called Miss Pigott. I used to see them in close conversation. She was reclining on a couch; he was seated on a chair beside her, with his elbows resting on the couch. This was in the drawing-room. On another occasion, I saw Miss Pigott on a lounge in the verandah, full length, with Kali Churn Bannerjee at her feet. He was seated with his arms across her feet. The staircase was visible from the room that was occupied. I stayed on the Orphanage side. I saw a figure go upstairs one night. I saw it again in the morning. I don't know if it was the same figure. It looked to me like the figure of a man. I thought it was Kali Churn Bennerjee.

Mr. JACKSON.—I don't know if that can be evidence, my lord.

Examination continued.—The figure went up at 10 at night, and went down just at dawn. I was wakeful that night; there was a sick child in the same room in which I was. Caroline Swaris was a girl at 125, Bow Bazaar, in the Upper School. Some people belonging to her came to see her one Sunday. They wrote something on a slate, which was taken up to Miss Pigott. I next saw Miss Pigott downstairs, telling these people to go away. They were throwing stones at her. The servants went to her rescue. I saw Mr. Bannerjee coming downstairs. His coat was half on. One arm was in the sleeve, the other was out. I saw slippers on his feet which looked like Miss Pigott's slippers. I had seen those slippers in her room. I was there as matron. The food given to the children of the Upper School was not very good.

The witness said she remembered two girls being beaten by Miss Pigott, and they had marks of the beating some days after. Bedoo was kept in a sort of godown for a month in solitary confinement.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jackson :—I don't know my present age. I have no idea what it is. It cannot be fifty. Certainly not forty. I should say over twenty, but I don't know exactly. The food I did not like, and the work was too much for my strength. I did not like everything in general. I left because I was dissatisfied with everything from the beginning. I don't recollect the date, month, or year, when I saw the figure going up the stairs. I never thought of any impropriety between Kali Churn Bannerjee and Miss Pigott that night. I never thought at any time that she was behaving indecently, such as a woman would behave towards her husband. I did not see the Rev. Mr. James there on the same day that I saw Kali Churn Bannerjee with the slippers on.

The letter from Mrs. Walker to Miss Gordon, dated 1st of November, 1882, was put in and read. It asked Miss Gordon, as an honourable and Christian woman, to come forward, and, for the sake of truth and the welfare of the Mission, speak what she knew of Miss Pigott, who, when her conduct was questioned first became cruel to the children, and then maligned the teachers. The Committee at Home, the letter went on to say, was responsible for putting all the power in the hand of a single person. Her flirtations with a married Scotchman, and with a native pleader of the High Court were common talk in Calcutta. Mrs. Walker's husband had been asked by the Committee to collect evidence, and it was to be hoped that Miss Gordon would serve in a good cause. The letter then reminded Miss Gordon that she was a witness to the cruel treatment of Bedoo, who had been suspected of stealing some gold ornament, beaten, and locked up for some months in a dark damp cellar. The letter also asked Miss Gordon if she remembered the night when at 11 o'clock Kali Churn Bannerjee was conducted into Miss Pigott's room by the durwan. She hoped Miss Gordon would, while keeping the contents of the letter to herself, send a reply soon. The letter closed with the following sentence—"Her career of crime will be put a stop to, and the Mission cleansed of her presence."

Cross-examination continued :—I did not see the durwan conducting Kali Churn Bannerje to Miss Pigott's room. I could not positively swear that man went up. In addition to having his children there Kali Churn Bannerjee used to coach some of the pupils. He usually coached these pupils about the time he came; that is to say, in the evening. On the occasion when I found him seated on the cane lounge it was, I think, past six. I said "Miss Pigott, the bell has rung; will you come to prayers?" Miss Pigott said she would come. Mr. Bannerjee rose to say good evening to me, and I said good evening to him. Mr. Oliver called on me this morning at Miss Leslie. I saw Mrs. Walker once in Dum-Dum. I went up to Miss Leslie's at Dum-Dum for one day, and I saw Mrs. Walker for a little while. I saw her alone at Mr. Leslie's office here. I had no conversation with her about this case.

The learned counsel on both sides being anxious that the Court should rise at this stage, and being of opinion that the case will be ended before the vacation, his lordship said that if Mr. Gasper and Mr. Jackson would assure him that they would finish their respective cases on Friday night in time for him to sum up the case on Saturday morning, he would consent to adjourn. Neither gentleman being able to give an assurance to that effect, his lordship said that he must go on with the case till half-past seven.

Miss MARY ELIZA LESLIE, sworn and examined by Mr. Pearson.—I reside in Entally. I am not married. I know Miss Grace Gordon. I have known her about nineteen or twenty years. I remember her coming to me one Sunday afternoon, and making a statement to me. She said there had been a row in the school that afternoon, and that she had gone to see what was taking place, and to her surprise she saw Baboo Kali Churn Bannerjee coming downstairs with his feet in Miss Pigott's slippers, and he was putting on his coat; one arm was in the sleeve.

Miss HELEN LESLIE, called and sworn, said.—I am a Zenana teacher at Allahabad, belonging to the American Mission. I was employed previous to this in the Scottish Mission as pupil teacher under Miss Pigott. I remember once that Bedoo had a very severe caning. I saw the cuts that she had afterwards. Her body was in a sore state from the cane; there were red marks. I saw the cuts on Bedoo's hand the day after her beating. I have nothing to say about the food or clothing of the children. I know a man called Kali Churn Bannerjee. I have seen him at the Orphanage in the drawing-room, on the verandah, and in the dining-room. He had dinner with us. He has dined sometimes in the drawing-room when Miss Pigott was there. His dinner has been taken to him. Miss Pigott did not dine with him. I was at Barrackpore Park. Mr. Wilson gave the orphans a treat and they were taken to the park, and I went with them. Miss Pigott was there and some other teachers too. We roved about the park with the children. We all sat down to tiffin together. Miss Pigott was at the same tiffin table. Mr. Wilson was at the table too. Miss Pigott and Mr. Wilson were seated there, supporting each other, back to back. That is all I saw.

Mr. Jackson.—Was this after the lunch, or before? (Laughter.) A.—During the lunch. (Laughter.)

Mr. Trevelyan.—How could they lounge in that position back to back?

His lordship.—It is worth while, is there anything to cross-examine upon?

Mr. Trevelyan.—Very well, my lord.

Another witness, a Native Christian, stated that while she was at the Orphanage, she one evening saw a carriage drive up and a Babu go up the steps. The Babu was upstairs about an hour and a half; then he came down and went away. Miss Pigott had been down to the Zenanas, and she came back and went into her room, and said she was not well. She had seen the Babu come in that way two evenings. On the second evening she saw the Babu come and go upstairs at the same time, and go away at the same time. She accompanied Miss Pigott on Zenana work once or twice, and remembered going to a house in Colootolah. Miss Pigott took her in her gharry, and put her down there to teach the children, and then she went away in her gharry, saying the gharry would go back for her. It came back and she went to a house in Amherst-street. The gharry was empty. At this house she saw a maid-servant. She went inside the compound and into the house. The door of the *boitakhanah* where Miss Pigott was, was open. She saw Miss Pigott there lying down, and a Babu sitting there on the bed. He was seated at the edge of the bed. She (witness) placed her daughter in the Orphanage after she had seen this thing.

His lordship put it to Mr. Gasper whether the evidence of a woman who, after having seen Miss Pigott's act as she had described, [illegible]ould, two years after, place her daughter under M[illegible]'s superintendence, could have any bearin[illegible]

Mr. Gasper submitted that the [illegible] countries were not so particul[illegible] as Europeans.

Witness said her daughter w[illegible] for singing bad songs. Her b[illegible]ing. She knew that two othe[illegible] severely, for not eating dhall[illegible]

The court adjourned to M[illegible]

MR. GLADSTONE ON ANGLO-[illegible] ASCENDENCY.

ON August 21st, in the debate on the Appropriation Bill,

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE made a long speech criticising the work of the Session, in which he referred to India as follows :—He was bound to say that anything more uncertain, confusing, and dangerous than the course the Government had pursued with regard to the management of our Colonial and Indian Empire it was difficult to imagine.* * One of the great cardinal points in the pledges of the present Government was that they were going to entirely set aside the wicked policy of their predecessors in Afghanistan. But now they heard that a large subsidy was to be paid to the Ameer of Afghanistan, and that subsidy apparently on no treaty or arrangement, but obviously with the intention of making ourselves masters of the foreign policy of the Ameer. That was very much like the policy of the late Government, which was so tremendously opposed. (Opposition cheers.) He thought they should have a clear understanding of the policy which Her Majesty's Government were pursuing, and the reasons that had induced them to grant this large subsidy. It looked as if they thought it was more necessary to take precautions against the advances of another Power than they were willing to admit. With regard to India, he considered it was of the highest importance that they should take measure for the admission of the natives to a share in the administration of the country, but they should also consider and show that they had a consideration for the interests and feelings of the Europeans in India. Th reconciling of those two objects was a matter of considerable delicacy and difficulty. It seemed to him that the steps taken recently in India, no doubt from the best possible motives, had tended to make more difficult the attainment of the object at which they all desired to aim—(hear, hear)—that they had raised a storm perfectly unnecessarily, that they had evoked feelings which of all things it was most desirable not to evoke, and had thrown back the great question of the proper employment of the natives in the work of administration instead of advancing it. (Hear, hear.) He was most anxious that they should endeavour not to give to Indian questions anything of a party character. He was most anxious, at the same time, that the Indian question should not be invested with a party character. (Hear, hear.) They ought, in his opinion to impress upon those responsible for the conduct of Indian affairs the great delicacy and difficulties which appeared to lie in the course they were now pursuing. (Cheers.)

MR. GLADSTONE, in replying to this portion of Sir S. Northcote's speech, said :—The right hon. gentleman refers to the Government of India. I am glad to hear his speech in favour of the admission of the natives to office, but I am sorry to hear him, by hints and suggestions, convey an impression about the measures and policy of Lord Ripon which can only tend to weaken the hands of that nobleman. The right hon. gentleman say it is a very proper thing indeed to extent the admission to office to natives, but it has been mismanaged—the stops have not been taken at the right time; they have not been taken in the right manner; and in consequence, the cause has been thrown back, and great attention ought to be paid to the sentiments of the Anglo-Indian community. Well, Sir, I have had much to do for a long period with a series of questions, and I am not aware at this moment of any series of great reforms which have been brought about by the courage and the wisdom and the foresight of the British Legislature in respect of any portion of this empire which reforms have had the favour and support of the resident English community. (Hear, hear.) I do not remember that the abolition of slavery had the support of those residents in the West Indian colonies whose opinions, from their experience and knowledge, were undoubtedly of considerable weight. I do not remember that the establishment of a responsible Government in Canada and of that new system of relations with colonial institutions which has completely established harmony where before there was perpetual discord (Home Rule cheers)—I do not remember that that establishment of responsible Government and that introduction of political reform were treated in the colonies by those who, up to that time, laid claim to what was called the British party, and represented themselves having a monopoly of loyalty—I do not remember they ever received those reforms except with opposition. In 1862 the Government of Lord Palmerston re-united the people of the Ionian Islands with those of their own race, of their own religion, of their own feeling and condition; but there was a British party there, and that British party from point to point resisted everything that was proposed for the benefit of the people. Sir, it is the same thing all over the world; and it is not because these resident English communities are made up of people who are worse than ourselves. Do not let it be supposed I have any accusation to make against them; but their position is less favourable than ours for forming a comprehensive judgment. They are doomed almost to narrow modes of examining these questions, and we are compelled to look over the course of history and over the surface of the world. They each of them look at themselves in relation to persons whom they feel to be in energy and certain practical effects inferior to themselves, and there is a tendency to indulge in a spirit of ascendency which it is the business of this House and of this Legislature, and the business of a patriotic Governor-General with wisdom and with care, but with decision to modify and to check. No evidence has come before me and none before this Government to convict Lord Ripon of any want either of courage or of discretion in this matter. It is true that there has been great resistance to Lord Ripon. If it is not impertinent, I may mention that I have a son in Calcutta who is a thorough approver of Lord Ripon's policy, and I am bound to say his report is he is not certain whether he can find three other men in Calcutta who can agree with him. (A laugh.) This is not the first time that such a state of things has existed. Go back to the time when Indian natives began to be intrusted with judicial functions; go back to the time when the liberty of the Press was enacted in India; go back to the period of Lord William Bentinck and Lord Macaulay, and you will find that the storm which has arisen in India, violent as it is, is less violent and less menacing by far than the storms which then arose. And so it will be in the future. You will go on—you will be compelled to go on; but I hope, what is more, you will be inclined to go on in the noble and upright and blessed work of gradually enlarging the Indian franchise. You will have to look this opposition in the face, and you will have to observe all the rules of circumspection and prudence in the measures you take; and no amount of circumspection and prudence will save you from that opposition. It will become milder from time to time. This Anglo-India community is made up of honourable and upright men. They may have their prejudices, and I think they have; but as they come nearer to the facts and look them more closely in the face they will begin by degrees to recognize they give to unreal dangers and to shadowy dangers an importance they do not deserve. Every step made in this direction is not only a step towards attaching to yourselves the minds of the vast population of India but it is a step towards establishing between the different races of that country—between Europeans and natives—a degree of harmony which in former times did not exist. You have not to go back very far when any idea of any rights or capacity on the part of the natives of India was regarded as most unnatural and monstrous. Happily we have outlived that. But we have some other superstitions to outlive. (Hear, hear.) We have a work before us in the performance of which undoubtedly the powers and capacity—the moral as well as intellectual capacity—of this country will be severely strained. I confidently believe we shall continue to go on steadily and steadfastly in that path, and I am persuaded that if we are enabled so to do we shall more and more, from year to year, realize the dept of gratitude we owe to those Governors-General of India, those eminent men of whom we have had many, who have fought and laboured hard among the crushing details of their high office to inculcate among their fellow-countrymen the broad principles of generosity and justice towards the vast population under their charge and rule. (Cheers.)

Those men have been the workmen, the most efficient and chiefest workmen, in building up that great and glorious fabric of truly civilized society which it is our duty and task and high privilege to administer throughout the vast regions of the world. (Loud cheers.)

THE INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

MR. CROSS'S SPEECH.

On August 22, on the order for going into Supply on the East India Revenue Accounts,

Mr. J. K. Cross, who was received with cheers, proceeded to lay before the House the financial statement for the year. He said the year 1881-82 was on the whole the most prosperous financial year which India had enjoyed. In consequence of the favourable financial position, the Government were able to reduce the tax on salt by 25 per cent., and to abolish the customs duties on all imports excluding liquors, leaving in the pockets of the people, including some remission of provincial rates, no less a sum than 2,800,000*l*., which had these taxes been maintained, would, of course, have swelled the receipts of 1882-83. (Hear, hear.) For last year, ending March, 1883, the gross revenue was estimated, after very careful revision at 67,920,408*l*., and the expenditure from revenue at 67,696,116*l*., including the unexpected item of 1,325,496*l*. for the Egyptian war, and leaving a surplus of 224,292*l*.; but in this year, unlike 1881-82, the Provincial Governments had spent from their balances 1,525,400*l*., making the total expenditure of the country 69,221,516*l*., as against 69,593,287*l*. in the previous year, or a reduction of 371,771*l*., and this expenditure included 1,500,000*l*. again laid aside for famine relief and insurance, 25,600*l*. being spent on famine relief, 144,200*l*. on protective works, and 1,330,200*l*. on reduction of debt. The total amount raised under the eight heads as rent and taxes was 39,601,600*l*., of which 21,700,400*l*. came from land revenue, which might be taken as rent, leaving the taxation of the year 17,901,200*l*., or a reduction of 2,361,500*l*. as compared with 1881-82, and casting about 14-4 annas per head on the whole population of British India under our direct rule. He now passed to the gross estimated revenue and expenditure of 1883-84 as shown in the Budget estimate. The revenue was estimated at 67,274,000*l*., and the expenditure from the receipts of the year 66,817,000*l*., leaving a surplus of 457,000*l*., but again, as in 1882-83, the Provincial Governments proposed to spend 1,499,000*l*. from their balances, making the gross expenditure of the year 68,316,000*l*., which was 905,000*l* less than in 1882-83. Again, there was laid aside and included in the expenditure 1,500,000*l*. for famine relief and insurance, of which only 12,500*l*. was in the Budget estimated to be spent on actual relief. The amount raised from land and other taxes, under those eight heads of revenue was 39,757,300*l*.; and if the land revenue was deducted from this amount, the net taxation of the whole of British India under our direct rule would be 17,964, 600*l*., or a slight increase of 63,400*l*., making the amount raised from the inhabitants of British India about 14½ annas per head in the year ending March, 1884. Before he passed from this part of his subject, he might say that the final accounts of 1882-83 appeared so much better than the estimate that the surplus of 224,000*l*. would be 750,000*l*.; and the surplus of 1883-4, estimated at 457,000*l*., would probably, should there be no famine, be a million in addition to that sum, but no one could forecast, until the rains should be over, the result of this year's revenue. Many things were included in the Revenue Account which were not taxation. This year these receipts were opium, which produced 9,200,000*l*.; Tributes from Native States, 701,000*l*.; Forest Receipts, 936,000*l*.; Post-office, Telegraph, and Mint, 1,670,000*l*.; Receipts from the Civil Department, corresponding to our Court Fees and Education Contributions. 1,402,000*l*.; interest on local loans, receipts in aid of superannuation, and Miscellaneous Credits, 1,269,000*l*.; the receipts from adjusting entries made on account of the army and sale of stores, 866,000*l*.; revenue from Public Works of all kinds, both ordinary and productive, 11,473,000*l*.; amounting in all to 27,517,000*l*. This, added to the 39,757,000*l*. derived from rent and taxes gave the gross revenue of 1883-4 as 67,274,000*l*. He would new refer to one or two matters of detail. In the current year Major Baring estimated the net salt revenue at only the same as last year, or, indeed, at 13,000*l*. less; but there was every reason to believe that this estimate would be considerably surpassed. The net Customs duties were now only 1,109,000*l*. and 1,111,000*l*. respectively in the last two years, of which 400,000*l*. was derived from wines, spirits, and beer, and 700,000*l*. from the export duty on rice, a tax which the Government of India was anxious to abolish, and which, had it not been necessary to begin to pay the arrears due to the Treasury for Army pension charges, might shortly have ceased to exist. The estimate of the opium revenue was less in 1882-3 than in the previous year by nearly 600,000*l*, net, and this year Major Baring estimated it at a further net reduction of 182,000*l*., the price having fallen from Rs. 1,324 per chest in 1881-2 to Rs. 1,222 in 188-3, while the duty on Malwa opium had been reduced by Rs.50 per chest. The production of opium varied greatly from year to year. At present the reserve was falling. Notice had been given that the sales would be reduced after August, 1883, from 4,700 to 4,450 chests a month, and in April, 1884, to 3,800 chests a month. The revenue from Excise grew at a moderate rate, showing that the Blue Ribbon Army had not yet got possession of the natives. A laugh.) The net increase under this head was 190,000*l*. in 1882-83; and a further increase of 9,000*l*. was expected in 1883-4: but this was a very moderate estimate, and would probably be considerably exceeded, as this item depended much on general prosperity. The next item of revenue calling for notice was that derived from Forests, which showed an increase of 19,000*l*. in 1882-3; but from anticipated large expenditure on the completion of surveys the estimate for 1883-4 was reduced by 76,000*l*., increased receipts being estimated at 14,200*l*., and had been, a steadily growing item, and again he must remark on the safety of the estimate. Forestry had become a very important department in India, and the preservation and development of this branch was receiving much greater attention than formerly. The extent of land under this department was now 33,000 square miles, of 21,000,000 acres, the gross receipts amounting to nearly 1,000,006*l*. yearly, and costing about 650,000*l*. The thorough education of young men to work this department had engaged the careful attention of the Government of India; but there being no practical forestry, on a larg scale, available for instruction here, the students had to go to France. This department, if well worked, should, in future, be a great advantage to India, and a source of revenue to the Government. (Hear, hear.) The Post Office, Telegraphs, and Mint formed the next head, the net cost of which in 1882-3 was 274, 731*l*. and in 1883-4 it was estimated at 369,800*l*. The postal and telegraph business was a constantly increasing one:—There were now 4,800 Post-offices against 2,880 in 1872, and 7,000 letter-boxes as against 1885 ten years ago. The telegraphs now extended to over 20,000 miles of line and 55,000 miles of wire. He ought to mention that all this had been constructed out of Revenue, and he did not know any other country of which the same could be said. Some time ago he explained to the House how the Civil Superannuation charges had grown from a net average of 860,000*l*. a year in the three years ending 1874 to 1,850,000*l*. a year in three years ending 1883. These charges would still grow, and it was well for hon. members to recollect that every additional appointment to the services in India meant not only a present increase of official salary, but a future liability for pension, in addition to the salary of the official; and that it meant a permanent addition to the Home charges, to the extent of the pension in question in all cases where the position was filled by an European. He now came to the Army expenditure of the last two years, which he had often been taunted with avoiding. The gross totals shown in the accounts were 17,434,000*l*. in 1882-83, and 16,064,000*l*. in 1883-84. These were large sums, but they compared with 28,086,000*l*. and 18,861,000*l*. in the previous years 1880-81 and 1881-82, the first of which was the heaviest year of the Afghan War. The 17,434,000*l*. spent in 1882-83 included the cost of the Indian Contigent in Egypt, towards which a sum of 5000,000*l*. was contributed by England. In order to arrive at the net cost of the Army to India they must deduct this sum and also the receipts, which are really matters of accounts, and which amount to 988,900*l*. in 1882-83, besides 40,000*l*. from the sale of stores, &c., returned from Egypt. Deducting these the net cost to India of the army was 15,906,000*l*. in 1882-83, against a net cost of 15,039,000*l*. in 1881-82, and of 23,864,000*l*. in 1880-81. This year they expected that the net cost would be 15,198,000*l*. But he might be asked what had been the real annual cost of the Indian Military Establishment, irrespective of and not including either Afghan or Egyptian war. Well, it had been in the last four years—in 1880-81, 15,794,000*l*.; in 1881-82, 16,054,000*l*.; in 1882-83, 15,121,000*l*.; in 1883-84, 15,198,000*l*. The cost of the effective forces of the Indian Army for the last four years had been—in 1880-81, 13,057,000*l*.; in 1881-82, 13,122,000*l*.; 1882-83, 12,207,000*l*.; 1883-84, 12,095,000*l*.; showing a very distinct reduction, but this reduction was to some extent neutralised by the continued growth of the pension charges. Some little time ago he described to the House how the non-effective army charges had grown from 1,930,000*l*. a year in 1873 to 2,850,000*l*. a year in the last three years, and he told the House that for a number of years they had been underestimated by considerably over 200,000*l*. annually. In every estimate of the future cost of the Indian Military Service, they must take account, not only of these increasing charges, but also of the arrears of over 2,000,000., which India owed to the British Treasury at this moment. He could, therefore, estimate the non-effective charges at less than 3,100,000*l*. per annum. Meanwhile, it was sufficient for him to say that the Military Estimates for the year were lower than any since 1876-77, and, if it were not for the increase of the non-effective charges, they would be much more favourable. In speaking of military expenses, he might refer to the report of the Simla Army Commission, about which a good deal of expectation had been roused, by the statement that a saving of one and a quarter million had been promised if the recommendations of that report were carried out. These recommendations, however, were by no means adopted in their entirety by the Government of India, who finally adopted a scheme by which a direct saving of 360,000*l*. a year was anticipated. The Commission recommended, as hon. members were aware, that the armies of Bombay and Madras should be withdrawn from the control of their respective Governments, the whole Indian army being placed under one Commander-in-Chief, and divided into four Army Corps, each under a lieutenant-general, with a complete staff. But, after giving full consideration to the proposals of the Commission and of the Government of India, the Secretary of State in Council informed the Government of India that it had not been shown that this measure would in itself effect any reduction of charge or increased economy in administration. There are reasons too, of a political character against the principle of the change recommended. The conclusion, therefore, of her Majesty's Government was that they were unable to adopt the recommendations, in face of the political objections which may be urged against the proposed changes in the constitution of the Bombay and Madras armies, and the absence of proof of financial saving. The result of all the changes which they had made was that they had an army slightly increased in numbers, with an ultimate saving of 200,000*l*. a year in India. The shortcomings of army transport during the Afghan war showed that it was necessary for the efficiency of the army to organise a Transport Department. This had now been done, with the result that 46,000 troops, stationed chiefly on the frontiers, were equipped with one-half regimental transport, all in regimental charge, and that of these troops 23,000 could be put into the field at once without requiring any additional carriage. The regimental and depot transport maintained during time of peace provided for the immediate mobilisation of 33,000 troops—viz., 10,000 in the Punjab, 10,000 in Bengal, 8,000 in Bombay, and 5,000 in Madras. The arrangements and efficiency of the Indian Army were fully tested in the late Egyptian Expedition, and, with the unfortunate exception of the outbreak of glanders in the 6th Bengal Cavalry, everything went forward with most perfect regularity; indeed, he had been told by those who were upon the spot that the Indian Contingent did not wait one moment for anything, and we all know how greatly all arms distinguished themselves in action. Coming to the Public Works, which were divided into two branches, ordinary and productive, he said that the total expenditure on both branches, in the three years ending March, 1884, was 29,036,000*l* towards which there had been provided 9,402,000*l*. from loans and reduced balances in India. In the previous three years the amount spent was 28,482,000*l*., towards which there was provided 14,399,000*l*. from similar sources. In the last three years 554,000*l*. more had been spent, but 4,997,000*l* less had been borrowed and used from balances. He must speak separately about these works, and take the ordinary works first. They comprised—State Railways) capital account), State Railways (working expenses and maintenance), Subsidised Railways, frontier Railways, Irrigation and Navigation, Military Works, Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services; and in the three years under review the amount spent under these heads was 20,758,210*l*., against 18,935,806*l*. in the previous three years, showing an increase of 1,822,404*l*., or 607,000*l*. per annum. He did not consider this expenditure necessarily bad; indeed, if prudently carried out, it was the very best expenditure which any Government could undertake. It was really improvement of estate from surplus income, and, if it could be accomplished without an increase of establishment, it was all gain. The question which we ought to decide was, what was and what was not prudent expenditure. The first item, State Railways, was for railway extension in districts where lines were generally needed, or would serve to obviate famine. The second was the working expenses and maintenance of these lines, and this was more than balanced by the corresponding entry on the revenue side, amounting to 192,000*l*. in 1883-84, against an expenditure of 185,000*l*. The third head was for land given to railways, and interest paid to subsidised railways, that was, railways undertaken under guarantee of interest. The fourth was for frontier railways undertaken for strategic purposes the financial advantage of which was doubtful, though sometimes they might be necessary. The fifth head was for such irrigation and navigation works as would, in the opinion of the local and Imperial Governments, develope the districts in which they were undertaken, although they might not produce net direct revenue. The sixth item was the annual charge for the building and maintenance of military works, which he would gladly see reduced; and the seventh was the item which includes all the public buildings, Court-houses, Government offices, post-offices, gaols, schools, dispensaries, and warehouses for grain storage. It also included the money spent on roads, ferries, bridges, culverts, drainage works, and on the improvement and making of the smaller tanks, and wells. These operations were undertaken in India out of current income, and they, therefore, appeared in the annual accounts as one of the heaviest items of expenditure. The direct receipts, however, from them were not inconsiderable, amounting to 772,000*l*. in 1882-3, and to 865,000*l*. in the estimate for 1883-4. There was every reason to hope that these receipts would continue to increase, though we must look rather to the greater welfare of the people than to cash results as the effect of this expenditure. The hon. member for Mid-Lincolnshire seemed to consider roads, railways, schools, dispensaries, tanks, and so forth, as luxuries which India could not afford, and recommended that the money spent on these items should be laid by to meet famine; but this policy would result in universal stagnation and paralysis. If ever we were to develope local self-government and local interest in India, the local authorities must spend their own funds on their own improvements, so long as they keep within their income and devote their expenditure to objects which had been approved by the supreme Government. The expenditure under the seventh head was 3,128,000*l*, in the year ended March, 1879. On the 12th May in the same year the hon. gentleman opposite said:—"No new works were to be undertaken, if already sanctioned, without the special consent of the Supreme Government; a rigid investigation was to be made into the necessity for them, and establishments which were excessive were to be cut down." As the result, it was anticipated by the Government of India that an annual saving of 750,000*l*. would be effected. And the accounts showed that a reduction of 201,607*l*. was made between 1878-9 and 1879-80. The expenditure on this seventh item in 1879-80 was reduced to 2,926,112*l*. It had been 4,298,018*l*. in 1875-6. This year the Budget amount was 4,303,700*l*. The hon. gentleman now almost boasted of the reduction in 1878-9 as if it had been a desirable thing. Now he (Mr. Cross) had made it his business to ask every prominent civilian whom he had met who had returned from India during the last three years, what was the effect of the reductions in the Public Works expenditure generally in 1878-9 and 1879-80; and the answer was always the same. Thousands of men usually employed on useful works had to be discharged. Every improvement was stoped, and scores of civil engineers sat in their offices, twiddling their thumbs, with nothing to do but to draw their salaries, and to speculate on the pension-terms which would have to be offered to them, to induce them to retire. The establishments certainly were cut down, but at an extra cost of 369,000*l*. for superannuation—this being the amount which had to be paid in the course of the next two years to the retired engineers. He now asked the House to consider the productive works, those railways and irrigation works which had been constructed out of borrowed money or under a Government guarantee of interest. The total capital involved is 163,000,000*l*. The gross receipts of 1882-83 showed a decrease of 412,000*l*. as compared with the previous year, but the estimate for 1883-4 showed a recovery of 238,000*l*. The total amount of Revenue was 10,782,000*l*. in 1881-2, against 9,382,000*l*. in the previous year, but it fell to 10,370,000*l*. in the year ending March, 1883, and was put down at the very moderate estimate of 10,608,000*l*. for 1883-4. The current revenue from these productive Public Works now exceeded the charge for interest and maintenance, the profit being 454,000*l*. in 1882-3, and 520,000*l*. in 1883-4. These results were eminently satisfactory, especially when we recollect that these works were a charge of 1,600,000*l*. on the Revenue in 1872. For many years these railways were a heavy direct charge upon the taxpayer in India, and no less a sum than 24,000,000*l*. had been paid in interest in excess of the net receipts. They had now turned the corner, and seemed to be fairly on the high road to prosperity. If these railways could have been started at 3½ per cent., the profit to the Government would be over two millions yearly. While, as a whole, the productive works expenditure more than paid, the financial results of the irrigation works were not so good as those of the railway works. Altogether the Irrigation and Navigation Capital Account stood at 20,036,024*l*., and produces only 4 per cent. on the investment after paying current expenses. The railways, as he had said, were the profitable branch of the productive works expenditure. The total capital expenditure was nominally 143 millions sterling. The receipts were 15,231,261*l*. The expenses were 7,580,549*l*., the net profits being 7,650,712*l*., or 5·37 per cent. on the total capital employed. If he added the excess of interest paid to the capital account of the railways, raising that capital to 167 millions sterling, the dividend now earned was about 4·6 per cent., whereas in the United Kingdom the profit last year on the total capital invested was only 4·32 per cent. While the gross traffic on the English lines only amounted to 9 per cent. on the total capital embarked, on the Indian lines it was already nearly 11 per cent. Given these figures, it is not surprising that the question of increased railway extension presses for solution. There are still immense tracts of country, 10, 20, 30, 60, and in one case 160 thousand square miles in extent containing nearly 20 millions of people, without a single railway through them—and it was for the House of Commons to decide whether or not the Indian Government should be encouraged to make such arrangements as will make it certain that railways shall be made; and he had no hesitation in telling the House that he firmly believed it to be good policy to encourage such work, within reasonable limits. But he should be sorry if the House ran away with the idea that nothing was being done towards railway extension in India. The State would spend this year 4,400,000*l*. (though it only borrowed 2,500,000*l*.), and private enterprise, so-called, would spend perhaps 1,600,000*l*., making in all 6,000,000*l*. which would be spent on railway this year. Another item of account was Exchange, which Sir Evelyn Baring had placed in more simple form than it had yet been in the financial statement of the year. The charge was more a charge in account than an item of expenditure, and it was caused by our method of reckoning ten rupees as equal to the pound sterling in the settlement of the Home accounts. There was absolutely no more connection between the sovereign in England and the rupee in India than there was between butter in Bond-street and bread in Bombay. When hon. members had mastered this simple fact, they would understand this item in account better than they did at present. In addressing the House on this subject four years ago he ventured to say that the silver question would probably not trouble us greatly till the American currency was well filled, but that, when America had absorbed as much as she required we should have a recurrence of the disturbance. He at present thought that disturbance was not further off than it was four years ago, and it was not without anxiety that he looked forward to the possible or probable stoppage of the American coinage of silver, and the effect which it certainly would have on our exchange transactions with India. The indebtedness of India to this country, though reckoned in pounds sterling and dischargeable in rupees, was really paid in produce, and whatever facilitated the export of that produce was an advantage to India. Low cost of carriage of grain from the interior to the seaboard was of vital interest to the Indian taxpayer, because the lower the cost of carriage between the point of production and the consuming market the greater would be the value at the place of production. (Hear, hear.) In other words, a given amount of produce would discharge a greater amount of debt. This brought him to the last part of his subject—the Indian Debt, said by some public writers to be so onerous and enormous a charge upon India. The total debt, including every liability and guarantee on account of public works, was 229,000,000l. sterling. Against this we had public works which paid good interest on 163,000,000*l*., leaving an uncovered debt of 66,000,000*l*.; not an excessive amount for a country of 200,000,000 people, whose trade was rapidly increasing, and whose annual exports exceeded the total amount of her net national debt. The last reductions of freight on the railways had already had a great effect on the wheat export, which had risen in the two months ending May 30 to 4,166,000cwt., against 2,705,000cwt. in the corresponding period in 1882, and 2,024,000cwt. in 1880-81; thus proving how important a factor cheap communication was in our financial arrangements. Before sitting down he must say one word on the most regrettable event which had happened in India lately—viz., the retirement of Sir Evelyn Baring (hear), whose financial rule would long be remembered, not only for his continuous efforts to develope the policy laid down by his able predecessor, but for the brilliant success of his own administration. (Cheers.) Sir E. Baring left a clear field for his successor, who was no 'prentice hand. One word more of regret. His colleague, Sir Louis Mallet, whose name was most intimately connected with the commercial politics of the last forty years, had decided to withdraw those services which had in times past been so valuable to the Government of India. No one could blame him for this step; he had amply earned his rest, and though he would be no longer in office, the Government hoped for many years to come to have the satisfaction of referring to his great experience whenever occasion might require it. There was only one point more, one perhaps more political than financial; but much depended on the terms on which we lived with our neighbours, and it had been the endeavour of the Government of Lord Ripon to cultivate good relations with the Ameer of Afghanistan. Our relations were those of cordial concord, and the Indian Government believed that in the Ameer's own ability to defend his State lay our best safeguard from frontier complications. The cordial friendship of the Ameer was far less costly than his shyness, and the Government of India had thought it right to enable him to maintain his position, even at some cost to themselves. In conclusion, the hon. member moved that the Speaker leave the chair.

MR. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT ON THE ILBERT BILL.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett contended that the proposed changes in the Indian criminal law were uncalled for and impolitic, and that a charge upon the Indian revenues for the payment of native magistrates having criminal jurisdiction over Europeans, as proposed by the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill, was inexpedient. Mr. Ilbert's bill was a straining after equality of race in India, and that equality was impossible so long as we remained in India. There could be no doubt about the effect produced by the bill, be it just or unjust. It had stimulated race antagonism to an extent without parallel since the evil days of the mutiny. The European population had risen against it with a unanimous and fervid opposition of unprecedented determination. The lower class of Hindoos, especially in Bengal, had been stirred up to a counter agitation of dangerous intensity. If the bill was the insignificant measure some of its supporters represented, he would ask was it wise, was it statesmanlike, with so little excuse and for objects so slight, to apply the torch to such combustible material? Lord Ripon and his advisers had stirred up a fever in India which, at best, it would take years of prudence and calm to allay. What adequate reason could be given for the menacing convulsion his policy had fomented? They in England could barely imagine the strength of the indignation which these proposals had aroused among their countrymen throughout the length and breadth of India. Enthusiastic meetings had been held in every town, in every district. Resolutions had been passed against it, and protests signed by thousands. Out of the 50,000 European civilians in Hindostan probably not one-fiftieth part had failed to pronounce their resolute opposition to it. And it had been no mechanical or perfunctory agitation that this bill has aroused. It was the determined, bitter, unanimous resistance of the whole British community—*i.e.*, of the enterprising, civilising, and progressive influence in India. The volunteers, who numbered some 10,000 men, had actually threatened to return their arms if this bill were passed. Even the army, the very basis and symbol of our power, was deeply moved by the prospect. The British soldier, face to face with millions of an alien people, felt instinctively that which Ministers seemed incapable of grasping. He realised that anything which weakened British prestige in the East inflicted a perilous blow upon British power.

THE PERSIAN GULF AGENCIES.

Mr. A. Arnold moved—"That, in the interests of India and of the United Kingdom, it is desirable that India should not bear the charge of the Consular and Agency expenditure on the Persian Gulf, and upon the Tigiris and Euphrates, and that the concerns of British trade and commerce in Western Asia should be in the hands of officers more completely responsible to the Home Government." The hon. member said that to the regions indicated in his Motion he looked beyond all others as containing the best promise for the development of British trade interests. One result of our laxity in not establishing a proper diplomatic representation in Persia and the Tigris-Euphrates basin was that the trade which already existed was subjected to injury by the action of the Powers having local authority. He did not hesitate to say that if the Tigris and Euphrates were opened to free navigation along their length of 800 miles, in addition to the civilising advantages which would result, the trade of this country would be three or four times increased in those regions.

MR. E. STANHOPE ON INDIAN FINANCE AND THE ILBERT BILL.

Mr. E. Stanhope predicted that the system of bringing in the Budget at the end of the Session would result in the discussion of the finances of India upon the Address at the opening of the Session. When he last spoke on Indian affairs he had endeavoured to prove that the ordinary expenditure was now 3,500,000*l*. larger than in 1880, and nobody had succeeded in controverting that proposition. The only reply of the Under-Secretary for India was that although this might be true, the expenditure of the present Government was upon good objects, that of the late upon wicked objects. He did not know that the Liberal Party had a monopoly for doing good in India. When Lord Salisbury was at the India Office he laid down some admirable propositions for the development of public works, and he (Mr. Stanhope) desired most heartily that public works in India should be pushed forward as far as the convenience of the country and considerations of economy would allow. He thought there ought to be a fixed limit as to the extent to which public works would be undertaken, and that the greatest vigilance should be exercised in carrying them out. He was heartily glad that the effective charges of the Army had been reduced; but regretted that the proposals of the Government of India with regard to the reduction of Army expenditure, and which had been rejected, had not been made known to the House. He also regretted that Sir E. Baring, just as he had mastered the finances of India, should have been called away from his post there; and that Sir E. Malet, owing to ill-health, should have been compelled to vacate his place at the India Office. With regard to the Ilbert Bill, he thought that the arguments which had been put forward in reference to the measure showed that the privileges which it was now proposed to take away constituted a safeguard against a real danger. The Judges of the High Court of Calcutta were of thataopinion; and Lord Lawrence, writing in 1867, deprecated haste in deciding upon the employment of natives in the Indian Civil Service because of the difficulty which they would experience in dealing with Europeans. The right hon. gentleman the member for Birmingham said that the opposition to the Bill came only from the lawyers, and that the reason why the Judges objected to it was that a native was recently appointed as Acting Chief Justice. A more impertinent insinuation he (Mr. Stanhope) never heard of, and if it had not come from a person in the position of the right hon. gentleman he would not have noticed it, because they all knew that the Judges of the High Court had acted towards that native gentleman with the greatest cordiality. Practically, nine-tenths of the Indian Civil servants, and nearly all the non-official Europeans in India, were opposed to the Bill, and, what was more, many natives objected to it. It was a case of experience against sentiment. The men who objected to this Bill had spent their lives in India. So far as he could gather, no one single Local Government was in favour of the Bill as it was introduced, and there had never been a single substantial ground alleged for it. It was put forward on the broad ground that it was desirable to abolish all race pistinctions in India. The answer to that was that it was impossible to do so. (Hear, hear.) If race distinctions were to be abolished, the natives, who were passionately tenacious of distinctions, both of race and religion, would have to give up a great deal more than the Europeans. It was true that there was the law of 1833, which stated that no native, whatever his race or religion, should be precluded from holding office. ("Hear, hear," from Sir G. Campbell.) Would the hon. member say that it would be possible to appoint a Governor-General of India? (Sir G- Campbell: He is the most fit man.) The idea carried with it its own absurdity. Lord Ripon said that the Bill was a natural outcome of the policy of Lord Lytton, because of the rules which were passed in 1875, in relation to admissions to the Indian Civil Service; but he (Mr. Stanhope) denied that, because those rules were framed on the Act of 1870, which was passed during the present Prime Minister's former Administration. A new experiment in local self-government had recently been tried in India. In his opinion, it was essential for the success of that experiment that they should avoid raising up anything like class feeling; but this Ilbert Bill would create a race discord of a most dangerous and vital character. It would lead the natives to believe that it was the first step in a direction that was to lead to the abolition of English rule (no). The native press was already endeavouring to stamp the natives with the idea that a new era was about to dawn. He thought that nothing could have been more indiscreet or more calculated to strengthen that idea than the way in which the Prime Minister spoke of the Bill yesterday. Our rule, as a matter of fact, rested on recognition of the fact that we were the strongest, and the policy that had recently been adopted he regarded as of the most unfortunate character. There were two ways of ruling a great Empire like India, which included a great number of Europeans and a great number of native races. One was to raise the natives to the level of the Europeans, and the other was to bring the Europeans down to the level of the natives. In the old Roman Empire the former course was always followed. They were doing exactly the reverse; they were levelling down to the natives. They were taking away privileges which had for a long time been enjoyed by Englishmen, and they were to confer no benefit on the natives. It would achieve no practical object, and he therefore ventured to enter a protest against it, on the ground that it appeared to him to be full of danger. He hoped the Viceroy would not be led away by the encouragements received from certain Radical clubs, but, looking to the truest interests of India in the future he would endeavour to avert a danger that must be great and must increase with agitation in India.

Mr. W. Fowler thought when they thoroughly understood Mr. Ilbert's Bill they would not be so alarmed as some of them were. He had all along regarded the making of great public works out of revenue with the greatest possible suspicion, and if such a proposal had been made in England it would not have been tolerated for one moment. In order that the immensely productive qualities of the soil of India might be utilised, it was necessary to encourage the extension of railways, and that this might be done there should be no restriction upon the sum to be spent in any one year.

Lord G. Hamilton said with regard to the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill, it had been introduced to meet an administrative difficulty which no longer existed. If the Bill were passed now it would create a serious administrative difficulty. If they were to have natives appointed to Imperial positions under this Bill, they could not get their training in India; and if the Bill passed they would have to return to the old system of training the native servants of the Crown. The great objection to this Bill was that Europeans would be liable to have charges brought against them on false evidence. One of the great difficulties of the administration of justice arose from natives bringing charges against each other on perjured evidence, and were not the English in India entitled to be tried by men who knew their language, understood their customs, and appreciated their motives? He believed the apprehensions of many Englishmen were unduly excited. But supposing the Bill passed, and that upon false and perjured evidence a European was imprisoned, would not there be an uproar from one end of India to the other, which would make it impossible to proceed with the various schemes for establishing local self-government in India? The Government ought either to withdraw or modify the Bill; and if they persevered with it, on their heads would be the responsibility of the consequences to which it would lead.

Mr. S. Smith expressed a hope that the Government would be able next year to have an inquiry into the whole question of the currency with reference to India.

Sir G. Campbell, at a quarter-past five o'clock, moved the adjournment of the debate.

The Marquis of Hartington hoped the Motion would be agreed to, in order that the House might dispose of other Orders on the paper.

Mr. Onslow protested against the way in which the subject of the Indian Budget was being treated, first by its being brought forward at this period of the Session, and then by its postponement for other business of minor importance.

Mr. A. O'Connor said that in order to make the protest against the extraordinary course adopted by the Government in this matter effectual, he should insist upon a division upon the Motion.

The House having been cleared for a division, and the Speaker having, in accordance with the New Rules, called upon the hon. member and his supporters to rise in their places.

Mr. A. O'Connor, speaking from his seat with his hat on, said—We are not supporting a dilatory Motion.

Mr. Healy took the same objection.

The Speaker read the Rule in point to show that the proceeding of calling upon members to rise in their places was perfectly in order.

Mr. A. O'Connor apologised for having contested a ruling which he now saw to be right.

The Speaker again called upon members to rise in their places, and, as only eight responded, the Motion for adjourning the debate was agreed to—the further consideration of the Indian Budget being fixed for the next day.

On August 23, the debate was resumed by.

Sir George Campbell, who expressed a hope that the Government would be able to pass the Ilbert Bill, being convinced that Lord Ripon had the well-being of the mass of the people at heart. He regretted that his name had been so much assailed after its importation into that agitation. There was no authority for the statement that nine-tenths of the members of the Civil Service were against the bill. The panic was not spontaneous, but was the result of an artificial and unscrupulous agitation mainly got up by lawyers and others no better than lawyers. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.)

The Marquis of Hartington said, although the hour was not propitious, it might be right that he should make one or two observations about the Ilbert Bill, as he was in office when with, the concurrence of the Government, the bill was introduced. Whatever the merits of the bill, he felt Lord Ripon had been unfairly and unjustly assailed. (Hear, hear.) He was at a loss to know what authority the hon. member for Mid-Lincolnshire (Mr. Stanhope) had for saying that Sir Ashley Eden was not an approver of the bill, inasmuch as he was a member of the Indian Council at the time of its introduction. A compromise was arrived at, but he could not agree that that compromise was intended at the time to be a permanent settlement of the question. That was the state of the case when the matter was brought by the government of Bengal under the notice of Lord Ripon, and he denied that the measure was forced by Lord Ripon on a reluctant or an unwilling Council. There was a strong opinion among the local Governments in India that the existing inequalities ought to be removed, and the proposal for the introduction of the bill was assented to by the Council without division and without protest, after being most thoroughly considered. It was admitted that there there was a necessity for the measure, which was recommended also on the grounds of expediency and administrative convenience, and it was undoubtedly true that the natives in the Indian Civil Service were even more fitted for the exercise of judicial functions than for that of executive functions. The bill was a small one, and there was no practical danger in it; and he believed that when it was passed, as he hoped it would be, all excitement and opposition to it would die away. It seemed to him that the real question was whether Parliament was going back on the question of the employment of natives in India. That policy was, in his opinion, founded on urgent considerations of a practical character. It was not wise to educate the people of India, and introduce among them European civilization and progress, and at the same time tell them that they should never have any share or part in the Government of their own country. (Hear, hear.) It was not wise to give them to understand that they would only have a chance of sharing in the Government of their country by getting rid of their European rulers. (Hear, hear.) It would be a fatal error, in his judgment, to withdraw the bill in deference to the clamour which had been raised. He did not wish to speak disrespectfully of the agitation which had arisen in India, but he should remind the House that the non-official Europeans were not actuated by any sense of responsibility for the Government of the country; and he trusted that in the end Lord Ripon would receive an assurance that he had the hearty and most complete support of his colleagues at home. (Cheers.)

The amendment was then withdrawn, and the usual resolutions were agreed to.

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FOR SEPTEMBER.

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☞ The GUIDE for September has been thoroughly revised and systemmatically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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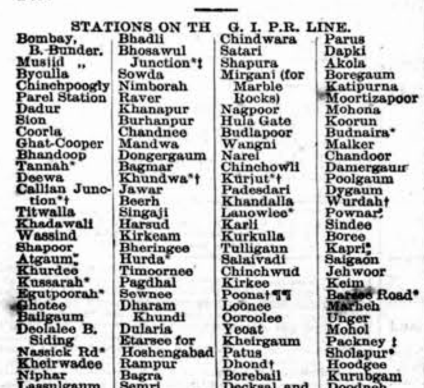
Egutpoorah*
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Challisgaum
Kuigaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshengabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheagaum*
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapoor
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira*
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar‡
Sindee
Boree
Kapri‡
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road*
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney ‡
Sholapur*
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksagor
Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur
Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat*¶
Amrolee
Sion
Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore‡
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor
Thasra
Pali
Barehavi
Nariad
Mehmoodabad
Barairee
Ahmedabad†
Saburmuttee
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd.
Luctoran
Wadwan

* Refreshment Rooms. Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes fo Refreshments.
30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minute for Dinner.

C. & R. LIGHT, LONDON.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Forms a most Invigorating, Vitalizing, and Refreshing Beverage, that gives instant relief in HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, HEART BURN, FEVERISH COLDS, and prevents and quickly relieves or cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered conditions of the Blood.

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as possessing most important elements calculated to restore and maintiain HEALTH WITH PERFECT VIGOUR OF BODY AND MIND.

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"Your UNRIVALLED PIANOFORTES have once more done full justice to their WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION"—RUBINSTEIN.

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With the Patent Cupola Frame constructed of Solid Steel (as in the Steinway Horizontal Grand Pianoforte) cast in the Steinway Foundries; Patent Overstrung Scaling and Patent extra Harmonic Scale; Patent Sound-board Resonator; Patent Ring-Bridge; Patent Repetition Action and Patent Metallic-Action Frame; Patent Indestructible Hammers; Graduating Soft Pedal cased in Metal; Three Strings to Each Note; Seven Octaves, &c.

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It need therefore only be mentioned that public opinion throughout civilisation has amply recognised their unrivalled merits—the Steinway Instruments having **BY FAR THE LARGEST ANNUAL SALE OF ANY PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD,** as well as a far-reaching renown to which no other Pianofortes have ever attained.

THE STEINWAY GRAND PIANOFORTES have an annual sale *greater than that of all the Grand Pianofortes annually manufactured by all the English Makers put together.*

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It will be seen from the brief analysis of the component parts given above—the **FRAMEWORK** consisting of a **SOLID MASS OF STEEL,** the **ACTION** cased in **METAL,** the **HAMMERS** rendered **HUMID-PROOF** and perfectly **INDESTRUCTIBLE,** the **SOUND-BOARD** endowed with **PERMANENT ELASTICITY** and **ENDURANCE,** &c.,—that this new model fully maintains that extraordinary standard of STRUCTURAL SOLIDITY and consequent DURABILITY in all climates which is an essential element of all the STEINWAY PIANOFORTES, and which has rendered them the *only Pianofortes in the world that can be guaranteed to withstand the deteriorating influences of an Indian climate.*

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

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CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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This cheap and excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palatable, and the daintiest dishes more delicious. With Chops, Steaks, Fish, &c., it is incomparable. In Bottles, at 6*d.*, 1*s.*, and 2*s.* each.

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For making Delicious Custards without Eggs in less time and at half the price.

The Proprietors can recommend it to Housekeepers generally as a useful agent in the preparation of a good custard. GIVE IT A TRIAL. Sold in boxes, 6*d.* and 1*s.* each.

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Nature's Great Brain and Nerve Tonic and the most wonderful Blood Purifier. The highest Medical Authorities say that it is the only Cure for Wasting Diseases, Mental Depression, Loss of Energy, and Stomach Complaints.

It is pleasant to the taste, and might be taken by the most delicately constituted. In the most enfeebled it builds up a NEW AND HEALTHY CONSTITUTION. One dose of this Remedy is equal to Twenty Doses of Cod-Liver Oil.

Thousands have been snatched from the brink of the grave by the timely use of FREEMAN'S SYRUP OF PHOSPHORUS. May be had of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors, in bottles at 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, 11*s.* and 33*s.*

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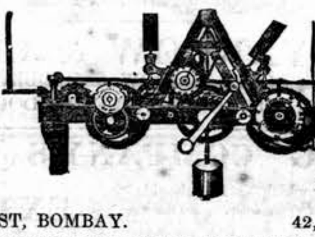

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"A delicious non-alcoholic aërated beverage."—R. A. DOUGLAS LITHGOW.

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"It has a wonderfully invigorating effect."—HORSLEY MAPLESON, M.R.C.S

Zoedone IS ADAPTED FOR ALL CLIMATES, CLASSES, AND CREEDS.

PRICE ONLY Rs. 3 PER DOZEN.

MANUFACTORY—BOMBAY, and of all AGENTS.

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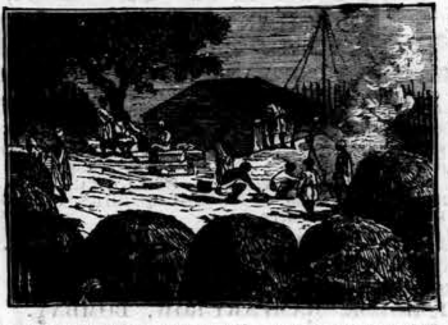
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE, Crawford Market.
COWASJEE E. UMRIGAR.
BOMANJEE M. PUNTHAKEY.

ZULULAND AND CETEWAYO.



"'I know what it is,' he answered; 'this honey is made from euphorbia flowers, which are very poisonous.' This explanation made me feel exceedingly uncomfortable; but I elicted from him that there was not much danger, as the 'maass' taken with it would neutralise the effect of the poison. Directly he mentioned poison I dived into the packs, and pulled out a bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and emptying a quantity into two pannikins, filled them up with water, and several times repeating the dose, in a few hours we were considerably better."—"*Zululand and Cetewayo,*" (p. 139), *by Captain W. R. Ludlow, 1st Batt. R.V. Royal Warwicksh r Regiment.*

"'What on earth shall I take to Zululand - asked my friend Jim Law one day at Alderf shot when he had just received orders for South Africa, to start at forty-eight hours' notice. I replied, If you take my advice—and it's that of an old traveller—you'll not budge without a few bottles of ENO, even if you leave half your kit behind. I never am without these Salts, and please the pigs, never intend to be.' On his return I inquired, 'Well, how about ENO'S FRUIT SALT' 'My dear fellow, it was the best advice you ever gave; they saved me many an illness; and when I left Tuegla I sold the remaining bottles for ten times the original price!'"—*Lieut.-Col.*

JEOPARDY OF LIFE. THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.

You can change the trickling stream, but not the raging torrent.

WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.—How important it is to every individual to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S FRUIT SALT, to check disease at the onset! For this is the time. With very little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon all Householders, or Ship Captains, or Europeans generally, who are visiting or residing in any hot or foreign climate. Whenever a change is contemplated, likely to disturb the condition of health, let ENO'S FRUIT SALT be your companion; for, under any circumstances, its use is beneficial and never can do harm. When you feel out of sorts, yet unable to say why, frequently without any warning you are suddenly seized with lassitude, disinclination for bodily or mental exertion, loss of appetite, sickness, pain in the forehead, dull aching of back and limbs, coldness of the surface, and often shivering, &c. &c.; then your whole body is out of order, the spirit of danger has been kindled, but you do not know where it may end: it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand that will answer the very best end, with a positive assurance of doing good in every case and in no case any harm. The pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is, "I will wait and see, perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;" whereas, had a supply of ENO'S FRUIT SALT been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet-alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely death?

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"After suffering for nearly two and a half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended by a freind to try ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly, ROBT. HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford."

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CAUTION.—*Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each Bottle, and see th capsule is marked* "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." *Without it you have been imposed on by worthles imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.*

DIRECTIONS IN SIXTEEN LANGUAGES HOW TO PREVENT DISEASE.

Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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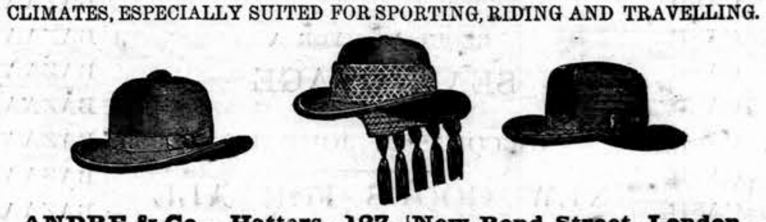
EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.



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The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and broad brim Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

RECOMMENDATIONS from—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. THE LATE EARL MAYO, late Governor-General of India
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HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Pr vinces.
GENERAL SIR R. BIDDULPH, High Commissioner of Cyprus.
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And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the lining bears the stamp "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street ondo Extra Quality, with the Royal Arms.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon,

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS. FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS. &C.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

For Prices and Term apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India
Shippers; RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London

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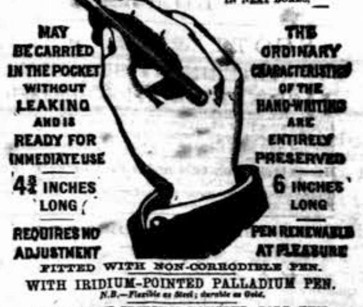
(HEARSON'S PATENT)

A self-feeding reservoir pen writes continuously with any ink and by means of a pen with ordinary nibs.



PENS TO REFILL (Fine, Medium, or Broad), IN NEAT BOXES.

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REQUIRES NO ADJUSTMENT

THE ORDINARY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HAND-WRITING ARE ENTIRELY PRESERVED

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